THE Bombay Gazette, AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,444, NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
including postage	,,	72
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	,,	28 0
including postage	,,	38 0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town	,,	15 0
including postage	,,	21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	,,	5 0
including postage	,,	7 12
Single Copy for Cash	,,	0 4
Back Numbers		0 8

As the pre-payment of Postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under	Rs.	4 0
Repetition	,,	2 0
First insertion, each line	,,	0 6
Second insertion	,,	0 4
Third and succeeding insertions	,,	0 2
Domestic Occurrences each	,,	1 0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY

Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

Annual Subscription, Rupees 10, payable in advance.
Single copy 8 annas.
Postage to England in advance, Rs. 3 per annum vid Marseilles, Rs. 2-4-0 vid Southampton.

Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to 27, Apollo Street, Bombay. Letters for the publisher of the *Bombay Gazette*, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press* should be addressed to the Manager, 27, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR LONDON.

To sail about the 20th December. Will call on the Coast if sufficient inducements offer.

MESSRS. T. & W. Smith's Fine Ship GOSFORTH, ALEXANDER SHAW, Commander, carries an experienced Surgeon, and has excellent accommodation for passengers. Apply to Captain SHAW, or to GREY & Co.

Bombay, 8th November 1862.

FOR LONDON.

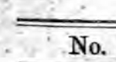
To sail in January.

THE fine new Teak Frigate-built Ship STAR OF INDIA, A 1, 14 years, 1045 Tons Register, Commanded by H. MORRIS, late of the *Eastern Monarch* and *Earl of Balcarres*. Has first class accommodation for passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply to W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 20th October 1862.

FOR LONDON.

To sail on 10th January 1863, calling at Cannanore if sufficient inducements offer.

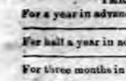


MESSRS. GREEN'S favorite Passenger Ship the WINDSOR CASTLE, 1250 Tons, PRYCE, Commander. This fine vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to KITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 20th Oct. 1862.

FOR LONDON.

To sail about the end of February next.



MESSRS. GREEN'S Passenger Ship WALMER CASTLE, (1855—12 years), F. ORMSBY, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Families, and carries a Surgeon.

For further particulars apply to WALLACE & Co.

Bombay, 1st November 1862.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE Splendid and first Class Clipper built Ship HOWDEN, B. VERRILL, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Passengers, most part of her cargo already on board, will leave positively in all first week of next month. For Freight or Passage apply to Captain VERRILL on board, or to PESTONJEE JEHANGEER, Agent.

Bombay, 21st Nov. 1852. 92, Mody Street, Fort.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE Splendid Clipper Ship JAMES LIVESEY, A 1, for 18 years, 1071 Tons Register, W. C. BROAD, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon, will sail about the middle of December.

For Passage, apply to Captain BROAD, or to J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.

Bombay, 8th November 1862.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Expected to sail about the middle of next month.)

THE fine Clipper Ship TALAVERA, A 1, 17 years, 1160 Tons Register, a favorite ship and well known for her rapid passages in the Calcutta trade, has first-rate accommodation for passengers.

For rate of Freight or passage apply to Captain BROWN on board, or to COUPLAND & Co., Agents.

Bombay, November 7th 1862.

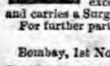
FOR MALABAR COAST AND BACK.

THE Calcutta and Burmah S. N. Company, (Limited,) will despatch the S. S. CORINGA, on the 13th December, to Cochin, calling at the intermediate Ports, and returning immediately. They will continue to despatch steamers on or about 13th and 28th of each month until further notice.

Agents at RUTNAGHEREE.—Keshoo Gunseit.
,, VINGORLA.—Wamun Appajee Seergamkeer.
,, GOA.—Mr. Gomes.
,, SADASHEWGUR.—Ardaseer Furdoonjee.
,, MANGALORE.—R. Dawson & Co.
,, CANNANORE.—J. W. Gerard.
,, CALICUT & BEYPORE.—James Andrew & Co.
,, COCHIN.—Messrs. Pierce, Leslie & Co.

For Freight, Passage, &c., apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents C. and B. S. N. Company, Limited.

FOR SURAT.

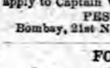


THE new and well-known Steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, R. TAUNTON, Commander, will start for the above Port, TOMORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd Instant at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, next to the Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 2nd Dec. 1862.

FOR SURAT.



THE well-known and fast-sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VAN WERLEE, in charge, will leave for the above Port, on THURSDAY, the 4th December at 10 A.M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

PRESERVED PROVISIONS.—FROM D. HOGARTH & Co., of Aberdeen and London, per Ship *Talbot*. There comprise Roast Beef, Corned Beef, Rump Steaks, Boiled Beef, Roast Veal, Veal and Vegetables, Roast Mutton, Haricot Mutton, Irish Stew, Boiled Mutton, Scotch Haggis, Seasoned Beef, Mixed Collops, a la mode Beef, Ox Cheek and Vegetables, Beef and Vegetables, Stewed Veal, Minced Veal, Veal Cutlets, Calf's Heads, Seasoned Mutton, Hashed Mutton, Mutton and Vegetables, Lamb and Peas, Veal and Peas, Curried Veal.

SOUPS.—Mock Turtle, Giblet, Hare, Mulligatawney, Vegetable, Green Peas, Cressi, Vermicelli, Venison, Oyster, Veal, Ox Cheek, Chicken, Kidney, Julienne, Gravy Soup, Mutton Broth, Grouse, Partridge, Fine Bouilli, and Essence of Beef.

FISH.—Findon Haddocks, Fresh Herrings, Salmon, Oysters, and Lobsters.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.
No. 1, Church Gate Street.

Notices.

TRIP TO BASSEIN.—A Steamer flies between Tanna and Bassein every day high tide.

NOTICE.—MR. EDWARD WALKER is from this date authorized to sign the name of our firm in Bombay.

WATSON, BOGLE & Co.

Oct 24th 1862.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—A General Meeting of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 2, Medow Street, at 3 P.M., on Wednesday the 3rd December 1862, in accordance with the 56th Clause of the Deed of Settlement.

As the Meeting will be held for considering the winding up the affairs of the Company, and other very important matters, it is requested that each and every shareholder will be present at the Meeting.

NUSSERWANJEE D. BADHURJEE.
Manager B. S. N. Co.

B. S. N. Company's Office, 28th Nov. 1862.

NOTICE.—SHIPMASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, &c. McCORMICK & Co., Ship Chandlers, Forwarding, and General Commission Agents, have commenced business at 15, Apollo Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Clare & Co.

Bombay, 29th Oct. 1862.

NOTICE TO MASTERS OF SHIPS.—FOR SALE at the Commissariat Godowns, in the Fort, Military Store Lane, 343 Tierces of serviceable Salt Beef by Powell and Sons. Price Rupees 60 per Tierce.

Depy. Comy. Genl's. Office, Bombay, 22nd Nov. 1862.
J. P. DUNSTERVILLE, Major,
Depy. Comy. General.

COORLA SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY LIMITED.—SECOND CALL of Rs. 1000 per Share on Third Issue.—Notice is hereby given, that Shareholders of the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, are required to pay a Second Call of Rs. 1000 per Share on Third Issue in the Commercial Bank of India within 21 days from the date hereof where usual Receipts will be granted for the same.

Bombay, 20th November 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the interest and responsibility of NESSERWANJEE FRAMJEE DODHEE in the Firm of NESSERWANJEE and PESTONJEE, China Depository at Bombay, ceased from the 24th October last by mutual consent, all debts due to and by the Firm will be received and paid by the remaining partner PESTONJEE COWASJEE KHARAS.

NESSERWANJEE FRAMJEE DODHEE.

પા૦ નસરવાનજી ફરામજી દોધી.

PESTONJEE COWASJEE KHARAS.

પા૦ પેસ્તનજી કાવસજી ખરાડા.

Bombay, 10th November 1862.

With reference to the above Notice, the Firm will be now carried on in the name of PESTONJEE COWASJEE KHARAS, the remaining partner of the Firm of NESSERWANJEE and PESTONJEE, and he begs to solicit a continuation of those favors which were so liberally accorded to their old Established Firm, and to assure the Public in general, and their customers in particular, that it shall always be their study by care and strict attention in the execution of such orders and commissions as they may be favored with to merit approbation.

પા૦ પેસ્તનજી કાવસજી ખરાડા.

PESTONJEE COWASJEE KHARAS.

Bombay, 10th November 1862.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—The A 1 Iron Clipper Barque *Ellesmere*, thoroughly found and ready for Sea. For particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 25th November 1862.

FOR SALE.—Six Kangaroo Dogs, just arrived from South Australia. To be sold by Public Auction on the 20th December, if not previously disposed of by private contract. Apply to DOSSABHOY BYRAMJEE & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—The Sali Batty Field, called *Kandley*, situated at Chimboor in Salsette, containing by admeasurement about fifteen Beegas. For further particulars, apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FLETCHER & MITCHELL at the Metal Mart Bores Bunder, have for sale—
Cast Iron Socket, and Flanged Pipes from 2 to 9 inches diameter.
Wrought Iron Tubing with Bends, Tees and Cast Iron Cocks from ¾ to 2 inches diameter.
"Lambert's" Patent Stop and Bit Cocks from ¾ to 1¼ inch diameter.
Steam Stop Valves from 1 to 2 inches diameter.
Common Stop, Bit and Ball Cocks.
Ornamental Cast Iron Fountains.
Contractors' and Miners' Tools, &c. &c.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS, FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.—DOUBLE ROYAL COLUMBIAN PRESSES, in first-rate order.
Wrought Iron Cylindrical Ink Tables.
Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand, but in good condition.
Ink, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of Bombay Gazette.

COPPER PLATE PRESS FOR SALE.—A NEW IRON COPPER PLATE PRESS, with Heater, Jigger, Fronting, Blanketing, Ink, Frankfort Black, Strong and Middle Burnt Oil, Whitening, Dabber, Leather, and Canvas, &c. For price, apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

Insurances, &c.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE;

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1720, FOR INSURING
BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, AND VESSELS IN PORT,
FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

FOR RATES OF PREMIUM and full particulars apply to the undersigned, who are authorized to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

FIRE Premiums for year	1858		£196,148
Do.	do.	1859	228,314
Do.	do.	1860	262,977
Do.	do.	1861	292,402

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

Royal Insurance Company.

LIFE BRANCH.

THE undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c. &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL, & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 14th October 1860.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—THIS WORLD-RENOWNED MEDICINE, which has obtained such celebrity in all parts of the Globe in the cure of COUGH, ASTHMA, HOARSENESS, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, and other affections of the Chest and Pulmonary Organs, is strongly recommended to all suffering from any of the above disorders, as One Trial will be sufficient to prove their undoubted efficacy, being frequently used under the recommendation of the most eminent of the faculty.

Copy of a letter from the late COLONEL HAWKER (the well known Author on "GUNS AND SHOOTING")
Longparish House, near Whitchurch, Hants.

Sir,—I cannot resist informing you of the extraordinary effect I have experienced by taking only a few of your LOZENGES. I had a cough for several weeks that defied all that had been prescribed for me; and yet I got completely rid of it by taking about half a small box of your Lozenges, which I find are the only one that relieves the cough without deranging the stomach or digestive organs.

I am, Sir, your humble servant, P. HAWKER.

To Mr. KEATING, 79, St. Paul's Churhyard.

Prepared and sold in Bottles of various sizes by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the Words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraven on the Government Stamp, without which none are genuine.

Sold in Bombay, Poona, and Kurrachee, by TREACHER & Co., Druggists.

AGENTS—Messrs. ALLEN, BARNES, & Co., Umballah, Lahore, Meean Meer, and Simla; Messrs. D. Cartier and Co., Chemists, Meerut.

Books, &c. for Sale.

In January will be published,

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1863.

THIS DIRECTORY will contain a vast amount of information, useful alike to the European and Native Inhabitants of the Presidency, to Shipping Masters, Naval and Military Officers, and others.

It will contain a full account of the Eclipses for 1863, an account of the Christian and Native Feasts, Fasts, and Ceremonies. Native Holidays allowed by Government, correct Tide Tables for the year, Lists of the Members of both Houses of Parliament, the Members of the Indian Council in England, and the Legislative Councils in India. An account of the Public Buildings, Hospitals, and Societies. The Army List for the Bombay Presidency corrected to the time of Publication, List of Sirdars in the Deccan, and in Sind, East Indian Financial Accounts, and a mass of information on Indian subjects, and useful Tables never before published.

The list of Inhabitants in the Presidency will be compiled with great care, and in the meantime the Public is solicited to furnish all information calculated to make the work a reliable Book of Direction for the Presidency.

Agent in *London*, FREDERIC ALGAR, 11, Clements Lane, Lombard Street, E. C., *Paris*, MESSRS. H. AND W. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

SUNDRIES BY MAIL STEAMER.

Royal Quarto Albums full Morocco gold tooted.
Wedgewood's Manifold Writers, Letter and Note size.
Carte de Visite Albums and Portraits.
Stephens's Patent Slate Books of sizes.
Stephens Patent Drawing Books 0-6.
Propelling Chalk Pencils with boxes of prepared chalks.
Ivory Paper Knives.
Riding Belts white or drab.
Chesterman's Measuring Tapes 66 feet and 100 feet.
Table Book Stands of elegant patterns.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

LETTS'S DIARIES for 1863.

JUST received, a large supply of LETTS'S DIARIES for the ensuing year. Prices as follows:—

	Rs.	as.
No. 8.—1 day to a Page. For Memorandums	5	0
Ruled for Accounts	5	0
—— Russia leather Cover, with lock	9	8
No. 9.—2 days to a Page. Both kinds as above.	4	8
—— Russia leather Cover, with lock	9	0
No. 10.—3 days to a Page. Both kinds as above.	3	8
—— Russia leather Cover, with lock	8	8
No. 11.—Both kinds as above	3	0
No. 11 B.—For Cash Accounts Debit and Credit.	4	8
No. 11 D.—For Cash Accounts and Memorandums	4	8
No. 12.—For Memorandums	2	4
No. 13.—For Ditto	2	0
No. 17.—For Ditto	0	8
No. 31.—Scribbling Diary, interleaved with blotting paper...	2	0
No. 32. Ditto Ditto	1	8
No. 33. Ditto Ditto	1	12
No. 34. Ditto Ditto	1	4
No. 35. Ditto Ditto	1	4

The same Nos. not interleaved.—Rs. 1¼, 1, ½, ¾, and ¾ respectively.

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

THE THREE ARMS, by Lieut. T. PRENDERGAST B. WALSH, H. M.'s 1st Bombay Grenadier Regt. N. I. and late on the General Staff of the Army. The above book is now appearing in numbers in Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall's Bombay Magazine, and when finished will be presented to the public in the form of a small Volume. Price to Subscribers Rs. 10 per Copy. Names will be registered by Messrs. CHESSON AND WOODHALL, and also at the Offices of the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India*.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c.—the Caves of Elephanta, Kanery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies at the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street.

PRACTICAL BOOK-KEEPING.—The undersigned have just received from Calcutta, for sale on commission, a few copies of "A TREATISE on PRACTICAL BOOK-KEEPING BY DOUBLE ENTRY, exemplified in two sets of books, designed for the use of Schools and private Students; to which is added a VOCABULARY OF MERCANTILE TERMS. BY CHARLES D'CRUZ, of the Bengal Academy."—Price to purchasers in Bombay, Rs. 2½. To those at Outstations, Rs. 2½. *Cash.*

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

CHURCH SERVICES.—The undersigned have just received a choice selection of CHURCH SERVICES, of all sizes and descriptions of binding—some of them very handsome, and well adapted for presents. Prices vary from Rs. 3½ to Rs. 20.

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE.—The undersigned have the pleasure to announce the safe arrival, in excellent condition, of several consignments of PIANOFORTES per ships *Talbot* and *Gloriana*. These instruments are universally admired both for their great superiority of tone and handsome exterior. They are manufactured by *Schroder*, of Hamburg, (strongly secured for India) with the extreme compass of 7 Octaves, have all the most recent improvements and are confidently recommended to the notice of the Public.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT,
Wholesale General Dealers.
No. 1, Church Gate Street.

CHARTS.

TO SHIP-MASTERS, SHIP-OWNERS, AND CHARTERERS.

SHORTLY EXPECTED.—The following selection of ADMIRALTY CHARTS, of the latest Surveys:

Kurrachee Harbour.
Malabar Coast.
Persian Gulf.
Bay of Bengal.
Outlying Charts from Bombay to Persian Gulf.
Straits of Malacca.
Straits of Singapore.
Red Sea, on large Scale.
China Sea, on large Scale.
Coromandel Coast.
Arracan Coast, on large Scale.
Mauritius.
Seychelle Islands.
Andaman.
Point de Galle.
Mozambique Channel, &c. &c.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

A NEW WORK.

LIGHTS AND SHADES OF THE EAST.

DEDICATED TO THE HONORABLE SIR BARTLE FRERE, K.C.B., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

LIGHTS AND SHADES OF THE EAST, by FRAMJEE BOMANJEE (late of the E. College):—This Work, to be nearly of the size of Dr. Russell is "Diary in India," 400 pages or upwards, 8vo, and neatly cloth-bound, is now being printed at the *Alliance Press*, Bombay, and will be out about the close of the next month. The MS. has been looked over, with a view to judge of its merits, by more than one well-known English scholar, and been pronounced as the result of "a great deal of thought," &c. It is an *earnest* exposition of the Native character in its *social*, *moral*, and *intellectual* aspects, which as yet has been felt a desideratum, and in which, while treating of the life and career of BABOO HARRISCHANDER, the late Editor of the *Hindoo Patriot*—to whose memory Natives of all parts of India, and even Englishmen of rank and position at Calcutta, have resolved on erecting a monument, the Author analyses the sources of his success, traces how far these are wanting among the majority of the rising generation of India, and points out how the character of the young Indian Student may be completely formed and ameliorated. He next discusses the best means of regenerating the mass of the people; and then passes to a dissertation on "Civilisation," with a view to show that the future Civilisation of the World will take its rise from Indian soil.

With a view to give the *most general* idea of the Work, the principal heads of the contents are published and may be seen at any of our Libraries.

The price of each copy of the book will be either Four or Five Rupees.

Subscribers' names will be entered at either Messrs. CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S Fort, or ABRAHAM SAGOON and Co.'s Kalbadevie.

Books, &c. for Sale.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

TO ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS, AND DRAFTSMEN.

The following Scientific Instruments and other Requisites are by the best Makers and of the finest quality, and immediately available:—

THEODOLITES AND LEVELLING INSTRUMENTS.

A magnificent 10-inch Theodolite by Troughton and Simms, Everest's Pattern, extra Bubbles, Tripod Stand, and every requisite, reduced to cost price	Rs.	725 0
Everest's Pattern 5-inch Theodolites by Elliott Brothers, a Transit Instrument		300 0
Elliott's best 14-inch Gravatt or Dumpy Spirit Levels, with silver ring compass		250 0
Elliott's best 10-inch Gravatt or Dumpy Spirit Levels, with compass		240 0
Ditto. extra thick wood, in cases		215 0
*** Without compass, respectively Rs. 225 and		
Troughton and Simms' Draining Levels, with Compass, Telescope, and Tripod		100 0
Troughton and Simms' Spring Draining Levels, with Pole Stand		50 0
Spirit Levels, in brass cases with adjusting screws, 6-inch and 12-inch. Rs. 9 and		18 0
The same, in wood cases, 12-inch		6 0
Prismatic Compasses, 3-inch, with Azimuth Glasses, Ball and Socket Joint and Tripod in leather sling-cases		85 0
Pocket or Box Sextants, in case		85 0
Optical Squares 1½-inch		20 0
Dupuis' Measurer; will give heights and levels with tolerable accuracy		32 0
Gravatt's Levelling Staves, new pattern		45 0
Staff Papers, per set		3 0

MATHEMATICAL DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

Brass Set by Elliott in mahogany case		48 0
Electrum Sets by Parkes, maker to the Ordnance Department	Rs.	14 to 50 0
Pocket Sets by Parkes		9 0
Students first cases by Parkes		4 0
Do. Brass, in fish skin cases. Elliott		20 0
Proportional Compasses, in morocco cases. Rs. 9 and		18 0
Turn-in Compasses, combining Dividers with Bow Pen and Pencil, in morocco case, Napier's pattern		20 0
Pillar Compass		18 0
Dividers in electrum or brass, 5, 4½ inches Rs. 4 and		6 0
Spring Dividers, 5½ inches electrum		12 0
Do do. brass		9 0
Bows and Halves, 6 inches, electrum		10 0
Do. 6 inches, brass		10 0
Bow Pens, 3½ inches, electrum by Elliott		6 0
Ditto 2½ inches, electrum do		5 0
Sow Pencil Holders, electrum do		6 0
Bow Pens or Pencils by Parkes		4 0
Bow Compasses, electrum Rs. 3 and		4 0
Double Drawing Pens		10 0
Single Drawing Pens, plain, good		4 0
Ditto. Ivory handle, best		6 8
Wheel Pens, electrum, with spare wheels		7 8
Pointers, electrum		6 0
Tachett's French Curves each		1 0
Marquois Scales, electrum in wooden cases		55 0
Ditto. extra thick wood, in cases		18 0
Holtzappfel's Scales divided on card-board, sets of 12 in case		9 0
Plotting Scales in sets with offsets, ivory, in morocco cases Parkes		45 0
Plotting Scales of Ivory, by Elliott		12 0
Parkes		9 0
Plotting Scales, sets of six boxwood by Parkes		18 0
Offsets only		2 0
Semicircular Protractor, with arms and vernier, 6-inch		32 0
Protractors, 6-inch, ivory		6 0
Do. do. boxwood		3 0
Sectors 6-inch, ivory		4 8
Parallel Rules 6-inch ivory		3 8
Flat Rules ebony 12-inch		1 8
Rules, 12-inch, folding to 3, ivory		5 0
Do. boxwood		2 8
Parallel Rulers, brass, on rollers, 18 and 24-inch, 24 and		32 0
Do. 2-feet ebony		16 0
Do. Schlesinger's Patent, the roller of wood in metal chamber 8 and 9-inch ½ each		3 12
Measuring Tapes by Chesterman, metallic, 33 feet 50 feet, 50 feet, 100 feet Rs. 6 to 8		18 0
Opisometers: a small convenient instrument for setting off distances in maps and plans by scale, 2 sizes Rs. 3 8		4 0

SUNDRY REQUISITES.

Tracing Cloth, 36 inches wide in rolls of 24 yards	Rs.	23 0
Antiquarian Drawing Paper, per quire		00 0
Or in single Sheets at		3 0
Double Elephant, per quire		18 0
Plotting Blocks		9 0
Plotting Paper per sheet		
Water Colours, dry or moist, the latter in cakes or tubes		64 0
Newman's Boxes of dry Colours completely fitted as a travelling Sketching Desk		24 0
Newman's Colour Boxes with sliding lids containing from 12 to 24 Colours and brushes Rs. 12, 18 and		20 0
Winsor and Newton's boxes of Dry Colours, 12 Colours, water Glasses, brushes, &c. &c		40 0
The Same 24 Colours		18 0
Winsor and Newton's Boxes of Moist Colours in pans 10 and 12 cakes Rs. 16 and		18 0
The same in tubes Rs. 16 and		18 0
Colour Saucers in nests and morocco boxes Rs. 3-8 and		4 8
Sable and Camel Hair Brushes		6 0
Pencils: Golpin's sets in cases		
Elliot's Flat Pencils. Brookman and Langdon; Wolff; and Rowney		1 0
Perry's Office Pencils, per dozen		

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

HOME NEWS, dated 27th Oct. and 3rd Nov. at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,

28, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

FOR SALE.

	Rs.	as.
The Law of Contracts. By J. W. Smith, Esq. 3rd Edn. 1860. By J.-G. Malcolm, Esq., of Inner Temple	12	0
A Selection of Leading Cases on various branches of the Law; with notes by J. W. Smith, Esq. 5th Edn. 2 vols. 1862. By F. P. Maude and T. E. Chitty	47	4
A Compendium of Mercantile Law. By J. W. Smith, Esq., 6th Edn. 1859. By G. M. Dowdeswell, Barrister	27	0
A Manual of Equity Jurisprudence, founded on the Works of Story and Spence, &c., &c. By J. W. Smith, Esq., 6th Edn. 1861	9	0
Chitty on Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, &c. &c. 10th Edn. 1859. By J. A. Russell and D. Maclachlan, Barristers	13	8
A Treatise on the Law of Contracts, and upon the defences to actions thereon. By the late Jos. Chitty, Jun., Esq., 6th Edn. 1857. By J. A. Russell, LL.B	24	0
The Cabinet Lawyer, a popular digest of the Laws of England, &c., 10, 19th Edn. 1862	7	0
The Institutes of Justinian, with English introduction, translation, and notes. 2nd Edn. 1859. By T. C. Sandars, M.A	11	4
Arnold J. Cooley's Economic and Comprehensive English Dictionary	6	12
The Dictionary of Daily Wants, complete in 1 vol	5	12
Wonderful Things of all Nations. 2 vols	4	0
Great Facts. Illustrated. By F. C. Bakewell	2	12
The Gardener's Reason Why	2	0
The Historical Reason Why	2	0
The Housewife's Reason Why	2	0
The Reason Why—General Science	2	0
The Illustrated London Instructor	1	12
The Nautical Almanack for 1863	2	8
Whateley's Logic	2	12
—— Rhetoric	2	12
Cooper's the Pioneers	0	12
Maryatt's Frank Mildmay	0	12
Disraeli's Lion in Heaven	0	12
Percy Effingham. By author of Valentine Vox.	1	8
Marcelino: a story of adventure. By B. St. John.	1	8
Lizzie Leigh and other tales. By author of Mary Barton	1	8
The Falcon Family; or Young Ireland	1	8
The Blithedale Romance	1	8
Learn and Learn	1	8
The Whiteboy. By Mrs. S. C. Hall	1	8
The Levantine Family. By B. St. John	1	8
Eustace Conyers. By Jas. Hannay	1	8
Melincourt, with ten thousand a year	1	8
Dickens's Barnaby Rudge	2	8
—— Bleak House	3	12
—— Martin Chuzzlewit	3	12
—— Oliver Twist	2	4
—— The Pickwick Papers	3	12
—— Christmas Books	2	4
—— David Copperfield	3	12
—— The Old Curiosity Shop	2	8
—— Dombey & Son	3	12
—— Martin Chuzzlewit	3	12
—— Nicholas Nickleby	3	12
—— American Notes	1	12
—— Sketches by Boz	2	4
—— Household Words, Vols. 1 to 19 complete (a Splendid Library in themselves)	66	8

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Books, &c. for Sale.

Just published, Demy 8vo. Half-bound. Price Rs. 3.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT

CONSTITUTING
THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY,
WITH
THE QUEEN'S LETTERS PATENT
AND
OTHER DOCUMENTS RELATIVE TO THE SAME.

CONTENTS:—Act for establishing High Courts of Judicature in India. Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. Letters Patent. Rules of the High Court. Opening of the Court. Act of the Legislative Council relating to the Levy of Fees and Stamp Duties in the High Court.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta Gazette*. Price Two Rupees.

Bombay Gazette Office.

THE Bombay Army List, also Her Majesty's Indian Navy List, and the Bombay Civil List, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 30th September 1862, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort

THE INCOME TAX ACT, No. XXXII. OF 1860. In neat Pamphlet form. Price, As. 12 per Copy.

Bombay Gazette Office.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, in English. Marathi Hindustani. Gujerathi, Persian Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Maratha Bible, royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testaments, 4 Annas. Guzerathi Old Testament, Price 12 Annas. New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee, plain, 4 Annas. The Gospel of John in English and Romanized Marathi, Price 4 annas.

Gospel of Mark in *Modi* one anna per copy. Hindustance New Testament, new edition one rupee. Hindi Ditto, two rupees.

Business Announcements.

MESSRS. LAWSON & McKENZIE, SHIP CHANDLERS" &c. &c., No. 6, Medow Street, Fort, have on hand Ship Chandlery of every description and of the very best qualities; also a few choice Hams and Cheeses at Rs. 1 per lb., and a few Jars of good English Butter, at 12 annas per lb., just landed from the ship *Flying Venus*.

JUST RECEIVED, per ship *Empress of India*.—A fresh consignment of the celebrated Parraffin Candles.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

A FEW CHUBBS' PATENT WROUGHT IRON STRONG HOLDFAST FIRE RESISTING SAFES, of sizes, some of them of the largest sizes ever imported, suited for Banks and other public Companies. To be seen at the late Bank of Bombay Premises. Apply to HORMUSJEE BOMANJEE at Messrs. B. & A. Hormusjee.

JUST RECEIVED.—Per Ships *Caledonian* and *Sea Horse*. Tennent's Beer in quarts and pints. Tennent's Porter in quarts and pints, in magnificent condition.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

F. BORSINI respectfully informs Officers of the Army and Navy, Merchants, Bankers, and Inhabitants, that he has this day commenced business of HORIZONTAL DURLEX AND LEVER WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MAKER.

Every description of Watch and Musical Box

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Tuesday, 2nd December 1862.

EXCHANGE.

Business has not opened for next mail but the annexed may be considered the rates of the day.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1-1/16d. to 2s. 1¼d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1-3/16d. to 2s. 1½d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Madras	30 days' sight	98½
China	90 Do. do.	215 per $100

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		[ex div].
Agra Bank	500	5 per. ct.	85 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	60 ditto.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	8 Disct.
Commercial Bank	1,000	3 do.	8 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ d.f.	1½ pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India Lon don and China	250	5 do.	46 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	106 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	80 pr. ct. pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co	11,000	4,800 per share	Rs. 22,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co	2,700	600 do.	Rs. 6,250 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 350 dis. nom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co	6,000	225 per share	Rs. 4,300 pr. sh.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co.			
Consolidated Stock	218-3 9	pr. ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 shares	130-14-5	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
BRIDGE & WHARF COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share	Par.
Great Western Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Maneckji Petit's Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share	Rs. 75 to 100 pm.
Royal Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 325 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	.....	Ditto.
Tulsee Aloe Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Ditto.
Coorla Spinning Co	5,000	.....	.....
Bombay S. N. Co.	500	32 per share	Rs. 100 pr. sh.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 16,000.
Byculla Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 300 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan 96
" Loan 1835-36 .....
" Loan 1842-43 ..... } 93½
" Loan 1854-55 .....
New Five per Cent. Loan 104
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan 111½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-5
Bank of England Notes	"	10-3
Spanish Dollars	"	240
Crowns	"	230
Mexican Dollars	"	225
German Crowns	"	215
Five Franc Pieces	"	205
Bar Silver	"	106½ to 106¾
Gold Leaf	"	15-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready	£2	12s. 0d. to £3	0s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£2	7s. 6d. to £2 10s.	0d.
To London (Cotton)	£3	0s. 0d.	
" (Seed)	£2	7s. 6d. to £2 12s.	6d.
To China			
To Clyde		No enquiry.	
Hull			
Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.		

(PRICES CURRENT (1st December 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba:	Per candy
Old Broach, ready	Rs. 375 to 380
Old Surat	" 380 to 385
Old Dhollers, and Bhownuggur	" 395 to 400
Old Oomrawuttee	" 565 to 570
Old Comptah	" 380 to 385
Old Dharwar Sawginned	" 552 to 555
Old Bamee, and Nuggur	" 355 to 360
Old Verawal	" 350 to 355
Old Kandeish	" 345 to 348
Old Pondicherry	" 355 to 360
Old Accota	" 385 to 390
Old Mangalore	" 355 to 360
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,480 to 1,485.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Cambrick—at Rs.	6-5 to 6-6 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	" 8 to 8-2 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	" 33 to 34
Niger	" 38 to 40 nominal.
	" 28 to 29

THE CALCUTTA MARKET.

Corrected up to noon of Saturday, Nov. 22, 1862.

We are in receipt of no additional telegraphic news from England since the departure of the last outgoing mail on the 18th instant. The express portion of the London mails of the 18th October arrived here on the morning of the 19th instant, and heavier batch may be expected to reach Calcutta within the next two days. We are in hourly expectation of receiving telegraphic intelligence of the arrival of the Steamer at Galle, with the English mails of the 26th October. Our latest special telegrams *via* Bombay are dated the 27th October.

PRODUCE MARKET.—The demand continues very dull for our chief staples, and in some instances we reduce our quotations. Stocks generally are moderate, and holders very firm.

IMPORT MARKET.—Our Market is still very quiet, and although we do not alter our quotations it is quite impossible to sell but at a decline of from two to six annas. Holders, with very few exceptions, continue very firm, and only a few sales have been made at the above decline.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—There has been very little doing in Government Stocks during the last few days, and present quotations are barely maintained. Rates here are now very much influenced by those ruling in the London market.

MONEY MARKET.—We hear of more enquiry for money in the bazaar, but beyond that there is no change, and a considerable amount is still available on good securities at below Bank of Bengal rates. The unemployed Balances in the Banks and elsewhere, are not as large as they were before the holidays.

EXCHANGE.—During the few days that have elapsed since the departure of the Bombay mail very little has been done in Exchange either on London or elsewhere, and rates remain as last quoted, viz. On London Bank bills have sold at 2-0½ to 2-0¾, credits at 2-0⅞, and documentary at from 2-1 to 2-1⅛, of the latter there is very little offering. On France at 3 and 6 month's sight, payable in London are quoted at 2-0¾ and 2-1, and the same dates payable in France at 257 and 260. The rate on China remains 219, but we hear of no transactions on Mauritius. Sales have been made at 51 to 51½ for 90 and 60 days' sight bills.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.—An easy money market with increased Banking facilities for effecting loans at interest lower than the rate of dividends declared by most of our Joint Stock Companies, causes all favored scrip to be in good demand. For Bengal Bank Shares 8,500 is now asked. Calcutta Dock shares are wanted at ninety per cent premium, Calcutta Tugs at 820. Inland Steam Company's scrip is lower and Indian Generals may be had at 1,200, and Ganges at 500. Assam Tea scrip is dull. Bengal Tea Shares in eager demand at 60 per cent premium. East India Teas at 105, and central Assams at 85. Bengal Coal Shares are at 1,800. Beerbhoomes 1,450, and East India 70. Bonded Warehouse scrip maintains full quotations and Stock remains as quoted in our last paper.

FREIGHTS.—We have to report limited transactions this mail for London and no alteration over former rates. The present rates for London are £2-15 for saltpetre; rice from £3 to £3-10; seeds at £4-10 to £4-15; and jute and cotton from £4-12 to £4-15 for London. For the country ports freights are good, as high as Rs. 2-2 having been paid for Mauritius; the demand for Colombo has more or less subsided. For Liverpool and London the freights for whole charters have been much the same, being from £4-3-3 to £4-2-6 per ton.

EXPORTS.

INDIGO.—There is no change to report since the departure of the Bombay mail. The first Public Sale of the season will be held on the 27th instant.

SUGAR.—Dullness still characterises our market for this staple. The Nacodahs are continuing their operations in Benares kinds at high prices; fine white No. 1 selling at Rs. 12-8 to 12-12 Date and other sorts are nearly out of stock, the season for them being over, and prices nominally maintained. Stocks reduced to about ten to twelve thousand bags.

Exports from 1st to 18th November:—

To Bombay	36,243 cwt.

SALTPETRE.—A very good business has been done since our last in all kinds for England and America, chiefly the latter market. Prices are firm for all sorts; washed 5 per cents selling freely at Rs. 8, and refined at Rs. 8-4. Owing to scarcity of desirable parcels, Calcutta refiners are doing very little; the principal transactions being confined to crude and Furruckabad refined.

Exports as above:—

To Great Britain	39,285 mds.
North America	26,122 "

RICE.—The demand for this article continues generally dull. Very little has been done in table kinds, and purchasers waiting for the arrival of the new crop. Transactions have been principally confined to Ballam, especially of low qualities at Rs. 1-8 to 1-9. Fine sorts are firm at last prices, viz. Rs. 1-12 to 1-14. Mongheer is neglected and has declined to Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 1-9 per md.

Exports as above:—

To Great Britain	60,854 mds.
Mauritius	32,790 "
Bourbon	16,358 "

RAW SILK.—It being too early for the November bund crop, which will commence to arrive at the end of December, our market is nearly bare of stock of all kinds, except rainy bund Hurrypurs and Bednagores, desirable parcels of which are selling at the reduced rates given in our last. In English filatures we note no sales of consequence.

Exports as above:—

To Great Britain	280 cwt.
France	88 "

SILK PIECE GOODS.—*Corahs.*—Since our last we have heard of no sales, and our stock is at present about 15,000 pieces. In coloured goods also there have been no transactions.

Exports as above:

	Corahs.	C. & B.	Tussers.
To Great Britain	2,972 pcs.	0	0

JUTE.—We have no change to notice with regard to this staple fibre, as the excitement caused by the discovering of several substitutes for cotton, among which jute was the foremost, has ceased to exist. The demand has subsided to a great extent, and a moderate business has been transacted during the last fortnight at former rates.

Exports as above:—

To Great Britain	25,994 bales.

SHELL LAC AND LAC DYE.—Shellac continues in good enquiry, and prices are well maintained. Lac Dye no change.

Exports as above:—

	Shell Lac.	Lac Dye.
To Great Britain	1,148 cwt.	0

OIL SEEDS.—The market continues much in the same state as before. A moderate business has been done in linseed, the Greek merchants being the principal buyers at former prices, Rapeseed is neglected and only bought by local crushers at Rs. 3-6 to 3-10 per md.

Exports as above:—Linseed.

To Great Britain	77,205 cwt.
North America	9,707 "

CASTOR OIL.—There is a fair demand for castor oil, and prices are every day getting stiffer.

Exports as above:—

To Great Britain	3,960 cwt.
North America	339 "

HIDES.—*Cow Hides.*—Demand very good and stock less, but the prices have not changed yet, except in Dacca hides, which are a rupee higher. *Buffalo Hides.*—Moderate demand and prices expected downward. *Goat Skins.*—A fair request for all sorts.

Exports as above:

To Great Britain	1,94,475 pcs.
North America	3,170 "

GUNNY BAGS.—Are in fair demand for America. For Bombay there is but little doing. Supplies light. Quotations of the small size Rs. 15-12 to Rs. 16-8 per 100 pieces.

CUTCH.—No sales are reported, but quotations are unaltered.

SAFFLOWER.—There have been one or two unimportant sales at about Rs. 30 to 31 per md. since our last.

Exports as above:

To Great Britain	43 cwt.

OPIUM.—The favourable position of the China market reported from Galle by a telegram to hand per steamer *Orissa*, has induced shipments to the enhancement of prices. Stocks in the Opium Godowns are almost cleared, and our present quotations are therefore nominal. They are for

Patna	Rs. 1,450
Benares	" 1,412
Patna of the 12th Sale	" 1,435

Shipments from 12th to 18th Nov. 1862.

Per Steamer *Reiver.*	for China	1,396 chests.
	" Singapore	490 "
	" Penang	114 "
Total		2,000 chests.

STOCK IN GODOWN, 18TH NOV. 1862.

Patna	185 chests.
Benares	170 "
Total	355 chests.

—Englishman's Weekly Mail.

SAMUEL SMITH'S MONTHLY COTTON CIRCULAR.

LIVERPOOL, 1*st November*, 1862.

THE past month in the Cotton trade has again been one of quietness and very limited business, with but moderate fluctuations in prices.

My last report left the market firm in tone, at 27¼d. for middling Orleans and 17¼d. for fair Dholleral. In a few days we were roused out of our apathy by the arrival of the famous proclamation of Lincoln, declaring slavery abolished in all States in rebellion after the 1st January, 1863. This news fell like a thunderbolton the commercial community, and excited intense interest. The most conflicting views were expressed as to its bearing on the course of the war: by those who studied the American question most closely, it was looked upon as the death warrant to all hopes of conciliation or compromise, and by far the most serious measure yet taken by the Federal government; by many of the public, however, it was differently regarded—it was looked upon as the "last card" the Northern government could play, and the precursor of an approaching collapse. This latter view was adopted by a large part of the press, and it was predicted by many organs of public opinion that this desperate measure would stir up dissension in the North, and so tend to shorten the duration of the war. For some time its effect on the market was undecided, but it soon began to direct a fresh stream of speculation into the article, and the sales rose for two or three days to 10,000 bales at ¼d. to ⅜d. advance.

Again however, a check was given by a speech made by Gladstone at Newcastle, in which the Minister recorded his conviction that the South now constituted a distinct nation and could never be reunited to the North. This expression of sentiment coming from so influential a member of the Government, was viewed by many as premonitory of recognition, and awakened the fears of timid holders, and though its official character was afterwards disavowed by the speaker, as also neutralised by a positive declaration of the Secretary of War against recognition, yet it served entirely to kill the speculative spirit of the market, and for the remainder of the month it has been left to the natural action of the laws of supply and demand.

The enormous import of East India Cotton, reaching in four weeks 270,000 bales, weighed the market heavily, and in this interval of quietness the attention of the public was turned to the anomalous state into which the Cotton trade had drifted. It became evident that the last enormous advance had entirely overshot Manchester; the prices of Goods and Yarns had been left so far in the rear that the trade had come to a deadlock. Still manufacturers were struggling on in the hope that a full response would come from India to the last great advance, and set the clogged wheels of the system in motion again. But this hope was also disappointed, the response from India received about the middle of the month, was very feeble, 6d. to 1s. advance in goods, against 4s. here, and so the position of spinners and manufacturers became hopelessly bad—mills were closed up wholesale, and in some large seats of industry scarcely a spindle was left going. The complete breakdown of the consumption attracted universal attention; for week after week spinners had been buyers in the market from 6,000 to 8,000 bales per week, taking at times as low as 500 bales per day, and the current opinion in Manchester came to be that the whole consumption of the district did not exceed 8,000 or 10,000 per week. With such estimates and a stock on hand of 300,000 bales, the tables, seemed to be turned and a larger supply of Cotton attained than the demand could take off.

Our market accordingly became depressed, and though holders showed little anxiety to realize, the demand was so small that prices of Surats gradually declined 1½d. per lb. and American and long staples considerably more. On the 16th and 17th Fair Dhollerah was done as low as 15½d. on the spot, and 15¼d. from the quay. At this point a slight rally occurred; both the Trade and Exporters entered the market, and prices recovered fully d. per lb. in East India, whilst most other descriptions remained dull of sale and continued to droop. This improvement, however, proved only temporary; the pressure of large stocks bore the market down at first slowly, but afterwards more rapidly, so that during the last week East India have suffered a decline ranging from 1½d. to 2d. according to quality, whilst American and other long stapled descriptions have further receded 2d. to 3d. per lb. placing Fair Dhollerah at 15d. Middling Orleans at 23d. and Fair Egyptian at 21d.

Yesterday afternoon the greatness of the decline in American and Egyptian, reaching in some cases 9d. to 10d. per lb. from the top, began to attract attention and awakened some of the dormant speculative spirit, so that at the close more firmness was apparent, and a good deal of Cotton previously pressed was withdrawn from the market. The speculative movement thus commenced has to-day been supported by a comparatively large attendance of the trade, and a good general business is done in all classes of Cotton. Surats have regained fully ¼d. of the last decline; American, Brazils and Egyptian are about 1d. dearer.

In dealing with the prospects of the future, it is melancholy to report that a thicker darkness than ever before envelopes the American struggle. A great historical landmark has been reached since my last issue, which gives a new complexion to the war. It had long been foreseen by intelligent observers that this contest could not go on indefinitely without assuming the character of a war of abolition, but the terrible issues involved in this policy had long restrained the hands of conservative men at the North. The President's proclamation, however, denotes the triumph of the extreme anti-slavery party, or rather the conversion of the majority of the Northern people to the policy of abolition. It shows a settled determination on their part to prosecute this war with more ruthless pertinacity than ever, and accept all its appalling consequences.

It is argued by some that the Democratic party may yet gain ascendency in the North, and reverse the President's policy, and the coming elections in New York and Pennsylvania are looked forward to with great interest; but it must be admitted that their chances of success are but slender, while even if they did against all probability acquire predominance, it must be borne in mind that their representatives have no direct control over public affairs for a twelvemonth for not till then do they take their seats in Congress. Besides, the Democratic party is scarcely less decided than its rivals in contending for the restoration of the Union, and only differs from them in the mode of accomplishing it, so that their success is far from being tantamount to a promise of peace.

If, however, the Republican party carries the coming elections, and so insures its supremacy, the war must to all human foresight become one of unparalleled destructiveness. Nor is there any grounds for believing that the proclamation will remain "waste paper," as many have designated it. The coming winter will again see the Northern forces in overwhelming preponderance, with an immense iron-clad flotilla, which must give them complete control of the Western waters, and bring them into contact with great masses of the slave population. When the decree of emancipation is carried out at New Orleans, its fame will ascend the Mississippi, and a spirit of insubordination spread among the negroes. The presence of the liberating forces will excite local emeutes, and severe measures of repression will be resorted to in order to quell insurrection; mutual suspicion and hatred will spring up between the white and black races, and servile war will accompany the march of the Federal armies. The measures of retaliation adopted at Richmond sufficiently show in what spirit the war will be waged, and what little hope there is of the voice of reason being heard by the blind and infuriated combatants.

Against all this it may be said that the financial system of the North is beginning to break down under the enormous strain it has endured so long, and that its complete collapse must follow. It is true that the Federal paper is fast depreciating, and is certain to become far worse before long; and hopeless national bankruptcy stares the North in the face; but this cause is not likely now to paralyse its arms any more than it has done those of the South, which has carried on the contest with increasing vigour in spite of a bankrupt exchequer.

The dismal conclusion to which these premises point is that the Southern States must settle into a state of chronic disorder; large sections of the negro population liberated on their frontier, risings and massacres in the interior, martial law and severe repression everywhere—it is evident that their industrial system must crumble away; and if the North finally succeeds in carrying through its emancipation policy, there seems little hope of the South being left other than a desolate wilderness. These consequences may be averted even yet through the South forestalling its enemies by a decree of emancipation. By so doing it would provide against servile insurrection, strike the most powerful weapon from the hands of the North, and also secure for itself the whole moral influence of Europe; but there is not much prospect of its adopting this policy from present appearances.

The immediate future of our market, however, turns more upon the state of supply and demand. The *bona fide* demand has become entirely too small to sustain prices, and we cannot reach a healthier state unless Manchester improves considerably, or Cotton declines sufficiently to set more machinery in motion. The former cause is not likely to act for some time, as India has so much disappointed expectation, and, therefore, some decline in Cotton may yet be looked for before a healthy working basis is reached. It is felt, however, to be only a question of time till Cotton goods are pushed much higher, and then scope will be given for another speculative ferment in our market.

Import of Cotton into Liverpool to 31*st October.*

	American.	East India.	Brazil, Egyptian, &c.	Total.
1862	46,000	742,000	245,000	1,033,000
1861	1,764,000	670,000	180,000	2,614,000
Decrease of Import this year				1,581,000

Export of Cotton from Liverpool and Outports to 31*st Oct.*

	American.	East India.	Brazil, Egyptian, &c.	Total.
1862	85,000	252,000	34,000	371,000
1861	249,000	294,000	5,000	548,000
Decrease of Export this year				177,000

Stock of Cotton in Liverpool 31*st Oct.*

	American.	East India.	Brazil, Egyptian, &c.	Total.
1862	18,000	257,000	38,000	313,000
1861	311,000	239,000	38,000	588,000
Decrease of Stock this year				275,000

Import into Havre. Deliveries from Havre. Stock in Havre

24th Oct.	1862	.....	45,000
" "	1861	.....	155,000

Deliveries for Consumption from Liverpool to 31*st Oct.*

	American.	East India.	Brazil, Egyptian, &c.	Total.
1862	223,000	553,000	312,000	688,000
1861	1,586,000	257,000	180,000	2,023,000
Decrease of Delivery this year				1,035,000

Average weekly delivery for Consumption from Liverpool to 31*st Oct.*

	American.	East India.	Brazil, Egyptian, &c.	Total.
1862	5,400	12,500	4,900	22,800
1861	36,000	5,800	4,100	45,900
Decrease of Weekly delivery this year				23,100

Estimated Real Consumption of Great Britain at this date.

	American.	East India.	Brazil, Egyptian, &c.	Total.
1862	800	6,500	2,700	10,000
1861	22,000	10,500	4,500	37,000

Cotton afloat for Liverpool 31*st Oct.*

	American.	East India.	
1862	Nil	1862	176,000
1861	Nil	1861	107,000

Quotations for Cotton, 1*st Nov.*

	Ordinary.	Middling.	Fair.
	1862.		
Orleans, American	21½	24	27
Mobile, American	21	23¼	26
Uplands, American	21	23	25
Ginned Dharwar, Surat	...	...	18½
Broach, Surat	...	...	17
Dhollerah, Surat	...	...	15½
Oomrawuttee, Surat	...	...	15½
Compta, Surat	...	...	15½
Pernam	...	...	23½
Egyptian	...	...	22½
	1861.		
	Ordinary.	Middling.	Fair.
Orleans, American	10½	12	12½
Mobile, American	10½	11½	12½
Uplands, American	10½	11½	12½
Ginned Dharwar, Surat	...	...	9½
Broach, Surat	...	...	8½
Dhollera, Surat	...	...	8
Oomrawuttee, Surat	...	...	8
Comptah, Surat	...	...	7½
Pernam	...	...	23
Egyptian	...	...	18½

POSTSCRIPT FOR BOMBAY.—In Cotton to arrive but little has been done this month. The recent arrivals have caused great dissatisfaction—much of the Cotton sold as Fair turning out very inferior, having in many cases a large admixture of Scinde Cotton, and as regards the Broach, being impregnated with seed to a most unusual extent; very serious allowances have had to be made by sellers, to arrive, and even this does not compensate the buyer for the inferior description he receives. Such evidences of gross carelessness on the part of shippers cannot be too severely reprehended, as it must seriously impair confidence, and thus put a barrier in the way of future operations.

BANKS.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at sight ditto 2s. 0d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged. On returning securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 21st Nov. 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 29, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s.	0¾d. per Rupee.
4 Do. at	2s.	0¾d. "
3 Do. at	2s.	0¾d. "
2 Do. at	2s.	0¾d. "
1 Do. at	2s.	0¾d. "
Sight at	2s.	0d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3 per cent.
Do. 6 do.	5 "
Do. 12 do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have this day opened an Agency of the Bank at Rangoon for the transaction of General Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
November 18th, 1862. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
" 3 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
" 2 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
" 1 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
" on demand	2s.	
On Scotland do.	2s. 0d.	do.
On Ireland do.		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	1s. 11¾d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

It to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE ..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURG and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK of IRELAND (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
" 4 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.	do.
" 3 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.	do.
" 2 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.	do.
" 1 month's sight	2s. 0¾d.	do.
" On demand	2s.	do.
On Scotland do.	2s. 0d.	do.
On Ireland do.		
On Paris	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Circular Notes		

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on the same being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Bombay, 6th November 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d. per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0¾d. "
" 3 do.	2s.	0¾d. "
" 2 do.	2s.	0¾d. "
" 1 do.	2s.	0¾d. "
" On demand	2s.	0d. "
On Scotland do.	2s.	0d. "
On Ireland do.	2s.	0d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight	1s.	11¾d. "

Drafts at 6 months

number who went before we had an opportunity of giving him this good advice, and who seems to have had no judicious friend there to give it, or, it may be, who was himself so injudicious as not to profit by it when tendered, has got into great trouble in consequence. We take the following from the report in an English paper of proceedings in the Court of Bankruptcy on Tuesday the 21st October last :—

THE "ADVERTISING AND INTELLIGENCE ASSOCIATION."—IN RE MANNERS.—The bankrupt, Frederick Erskine Manners, was described as a retired commander in the Indian Navy, of Blenheim-street, Chelsea, and carrying on business in partnership with Edward Surle Tucker, under the style and title of "The London General Advertising and Intelligence Association," in Waterloo-road, and various other places. The debts are only £131, and the bankrupt attributes his inability to meet his engagements to his partnership with Tucker. The "Association" thus formed it seems had proposed to carry on its business by hiring houses in several of the leading thoroughfares, and adapting their fronts for the exhibition of advertisements. Mr. Reed said that the bankrupt had distinguished himself in the service, and retired on a good service pension. He had been induced to enter into some foolish speculation for pulling down the fronts of houses, and putting up an enormous revolving drum for the exhibition of advertisements. (*Laughter*) The result was the bankrupt lost £500, and incurred liabilities besides; his only resource was to come to this court. The creditor now opposing was one of the clerks who had been employed in different "drum shops," and who had been appointed by the bankrupt's partner, now absent. The bankrupt, examined by the opposing creditor, said he had been advised by his solicitor to pay Mr. Gashion, landlord of one of the houses, £20 in full. He had paid away the whole of his £500, and had paid the servants as far as he could. *His Honour*—"But why don't you go against the solvent partner, Mr. Tucker?" Mr. Griffiths (a creditor)—"We were told when we were engaged that Mr. Manners was the moneyed party, and that Tucker had nothing." *His Honour*—"I see no objection to the bankrupt passing." Passed accordingly.

Though sorry for Mr. Manners, it is impossible not to smile at the way in which he was taken in,—by that "enormous revolving drum." The lesson to be learned from his case is a very old one, but requiring as it would seem to be often reinforced, namely that men should stick to what they understand, and not go into partnership with people whom they do not know. So much for—Manners!

TO-DAY is a field day in the Committee of the Bombay Auxilliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society. It appears that some time ago the Committee passed a resolution, to which a strong minority were much opposed, to dispense with unrestricted extemporaneous prayer at the opening of their meetings. This resolution, as a matter of course, was proposed by the Church of England members of the Committee, and was passed by other members in a spirit of compromise and conciliation, with the view of retaining the Church of England members in the Committee—the latter having intimated their intention of withdrawing in consequence of unrestricted extemporaneous prayer being offered. The substitute proposed by the recusant members and accepted by the majority was a prayer consisting exclusively of passages of scripture. The Lord Bishop of the Diocese accepted the Presidency of the Society when the resolution above mentioned was carried. It is found, however, that the concession has not had the effect of retaining those members in whose favor it was passed. In consequence of this, the Rev. Dr. Wilson has brought forward a resolution that the Committee revert to their former practice of unrestricted extemporaneous prayer at the opening of the meetings. All the members of Committee (protestant ministers of all denominations who subscribe to the funds) have been whipped in by both parties to give their votes on this question. The future practice at the Committee in this respect will be decided to-day.

WE see Sir Matthew Sausse has expressed an opinion that Mr. Cowasjee Nanabhoy should not be allowed to serve on the Grand Jury. Mr. Cowasjee was being examined as a Witness, and applied to have his evidence taken through an interpreter. There was no small petty cunning concealed in this application of Mr. Cowasjee's, for though no one would accuse him of being a great master of "English undefiled," yet he understands the language well enough to go through an examination in it,—uncommonly well, when he is driving a bargain in it, which he does to his own advantage, we daresay, every day in his life,—and it is impossible to doubt that in asking for an interpreter Cowasjee was only wanting to have a little more time to consider of his replies than he would have had without that piece of circumlocution. However he got his interpreter; but if it is any punishment for him to be removed from the list of grand jurors, we hope he will be removed, as the Chief Justice has signified that he ought. His little trick ought to be punished in some way, and the punishment suggested by Sir Matthew Sausse is the mildest we can think of.

GOVERNMENT could hardly give better proof of a determination to carry out promptly its recent Resolution regarding North Canara, than it has given by transferring the energetic Captain C. B. Ker to that district to make roads. Captain Ker has just finished an excellent road from Patas Station to Amednuggur. Previously he made the beautiful road from Poorundhur to Poona. In making these roads he employs convict labor. He has a gang of five hundred men, and manages them in such an admirable way, that he gets the utmost amount of willing labor out of them. He is the only officer that has succeeded in working these gangs of convicts. Others have signally failed, and he has signally succeeded. It is all owing to treatment. Great trouble is required to get these gangs into working order, and as great trouble to keep them in such order. Captain Ker takes the trouble for the public good, as well as for the good of the men. We have seen him manage a body of men; and we never saw any one do it with such admirable tact. He is now at work in North Canara with his five hundred men. He will do his work well and quickly. Government knew this, and therefore sent him.

WE hear that some Minutes of His Excellency the Governor and of the Members of Council on Kattywar affairs have mysteriously disappeared from the Secretariat, and that one or two of the employes in that department are under suspension in consequence. The special subject matter of these minutes, or of some of them, is said to be the state of the Mohsul Fund, supposed to be at the Political Agency at Rajcote, but part of which, as we made Government aware long ago, is certainly elsewhere,—where it ought not to be.

Of course the parties guilty in purloining those minutes will never be found out. Such persons never are found out in time. One thing we can tell Government, full copies of the papers would have been found in the Post Office at Rajcote, four or five days after they were stolen,—to whom addressed we shall not now say: but possibly the Post Master there could throw some light on the matter, if he were properly interrogated. Another thing Government may be sure of, the Politicals will find out all about it, when it is too late, not before.

WE hear that Sir Joseph Arnould has resigned the Vice-Chancellorship of the University of Bombay. The reasons for this step are not mentioned. The Hon'ble C. Erskine, who is shortly expected in Bombay, will probably succeed to the vacant Vice-Chancellorship. Mr. Erskine is the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University. In point of scholarship and of scholastic tastes and habits he has not, perhaps, his superior in the community; and his appointment as Vice-Chancellor of our University would be felt by all to be a very suitable one. He would not receive greater honor than the University by the appointment. Mr. Erskine, having been nominated a Judge of the late Sudder Adawlut, before the institution of the now High Court, is now a Judge of that Court of right, and he has six months from the time of its institution allowed him to take up his appointment. He is expected round from Calcutta, we believe immediately, to join it.

WE understand that a Civil action has been filed in the High Court by the Mookhee and Kamuria of the Khoja community against Mr. Forjett, as Deputy Commissioner of Police, to recover the sum of three thousand Rupees on account of damages sustained by reason of Mr. Forjett and his Policemen, acting under his orders, having trespassed upon the Jumatkhana belonging to the plaintiffs, and for having on other occasions placed several Constables at the entrance, and also for having allowed other persons to use it against the will of the plaintiffs. The cause has been set down for the settlement of issues on 12th instant. We expect this case will excite much interest and may possibly lead to the settlement of the long pending disputes between the Aga Khan's party and that of the so-called reformers. The contentions on both sides have now reached such a pitch that it were better they were settled some way.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, 1*st Dec.*, 12-5.

THE steamer *Salsette*, sailed for Bombay.

THE *Erymanthe*, the first of the *Messageries Imperiales* steam-ships, arrived in the river this morning, having on board passengers from Marseilles, Pondicherry and Madras. She made a very fair run from the latter port, having left there at 5 P.M. on the 18th. She is advertised to leave Calcutta on her first outward voyage on the 3rd proximo, with mails and passengers for Pondicherry, in addition to the usual ports of call *en route* to Suez.—*Englishman, Nov.* 22.

THE specie in the Federal banks and sub-treasury, January 1, 1862, was 29,030,000 dollars; specie received from California from January 1 to August 31, 1862, was 16,013,733 dollars; foreign imports of specie during that period, 824,259 dollars; received from boards, &c., 31,717,228 dollars; total supply of specie, 77,585,220 dollars. Foreign exports, 39,757,220 dollars. Total in banks and sub-treasury, September 1, 1862, 37,828,000 dollars; total in banks and sub-treasury, September 1, 1861, 57,900,000 dollars; September 1, 1860, 23,500,000 dollars; September 1, 1859, 26,000,000 dollars.—*Daily News.*

THE days of a general promotion in the Navy are understood to have passed away. Probably nothing could possibly have produced more discontent amongst naval officers and injury to the Service than the result of one of the old fashioned "Brevets." Men who had probably nothing but interest to recommend them, were "pitchforked," over the heads of hard-working, clever seamen, who looked upon the Service with strong love and respect, as the source from which their bread was to be supplied, but whose advancement in their profession was debarred by the absorption of the great majority of the prizes in the gift of the Admiralty by individuals who by their own particular importance, or by the assiduity of friends, contrived to enlist in their favour the good offices of those who had the power to promote their views. We are enabled to state that on the occasion of the Prince of Wales attaining his majority, there is no intention (at all events such was the fact up to yesterday) of making any naval promotions. It was, we believe, at first intended to confer a certain number of honours upon officers of the Royal Navy; but when it was considered that the Queen, the "fountain of honour," was in a state of affliction, and would be precluded from taking part in any act of rejoicing, the idea was abandoned, and we have reason to think it will not be revived until the marriage of His Royal Highness. The very fact of the Prince of Wales being absent from the country on the 9th instant, would in itself be sufficient to show that it is the anxious wish of Her Majesty that it should be permitted to pass over without any demonstration. Under other circumstances the day would doubtless have been one of such a character as would have been long held in remembrance in England.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

THE attention of military men and artillerists has been directed to consider the advantages and demerits of Coles' cupolas as applied to ships so exclusively, that their applicability to forts has not been investigated as the subject deserves. In a paper contributed to the minutes of proceedings of that most useful establishment, the Royal Artillery Institution, by Lieutenant F. Duncan, who is M.A. as well as R.A., the advantages to be attained by the use of cupolas in forts are enumerated as follows:—1st, the command given to the fort; 2nd, the increased lateral range; 3rd, the power of concentrating the fire on very small points; 4th, economy of gunners; 5th, diminishing extent of outworks; 6th, economy; 7th, which is nearly synonymous with the preceding, durability, &c. We have, however, yet to determine how a cupola mounted on solid masonary stands fire, and we doubt if all the advantages claimed for it could be obtained on any except an iron-plate shot-proof fort. What would become of the work if the cupola machinery were thrown out of gear, or if the floor sank out of the horizontal line owing to the crumbling of the masonry under fire? The protection of small works, such as martello towers, from shell and vertical fire, might be effectually obtained; and it may be admitted that the cupola principle can be adopted with the most beneficial results, if the necessary experiments prove that such dangers as we have merely suggested are not to be expected, or can be obviated in actual warfare.—*Id.*

LOCAL.

WE regret to hear that advices from Maulmein received yesterday, state that Captain J. Young, Master of the ship *Nile*, bound from this port to Akyab, to load Rice for Europe, died at sea previous to the 31st October.

INSOLVENT COURT.—The Insolvent Debtors' Court was held yesterday before the Hon'ble Commissioner Sir J. Arnould, when in the absence of any opposed petitions, the business was disposed of in about an hour.

A MEETING of the "Vayuvahar Copyogie Dnyan Vardhac Sabha" will be held this day at half-past seven P.M. in the hall of the "Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Reading Room and Library" at Khetwady, when Mr. Rustomjee Merwanjee, Headmaster of "Framjee Nussarwanjee's Patell School, will read the fourth and last part of his "Travels to the North-Western Provinces." The attendance of the public is requested.

THE British ship *Ceerops* under the command of Captain J. Davidson, arrived in our harbour on Sunday night last, from Bushire, in a dismasted state. She was bound to Batavia, but in consequence of bad weather she experienced a heavy hurricane on the 21st November in Lat. 17.23. N. Long. 68.27 E. She was totally dismasted and leaky, and was hauled in Dock for repairs.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor on the Esplanade this evening:—

GRAND TRIUMPHAL MARCH "International Exhibition,"..... ..... *Meyerbeer.*
OVERTURE "Guttenberg ..... *Fuchs.*
WALTZ, "Olymps Tanze," ..... *Lanner.*
SELECTION (op) "Robert le Diable ..... *Meyerbeer.*
CHORUS SCENE ED ARIA "Nabucco..... *Verdi.*
QUADRILES "Zerich" ..... *D'Albert.*
GALOP "Rifle"..... *Farmer.*

THE BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY'S Head office has been removed from Surat to Bombay, in the large premises known as the Lall Baug in Parell.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OPEN 495¼ MILES.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 23rd Nov. 1862.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 55,638.
Amount ..... Rs. 33,777 5 6

MERCHANDIZE.

Amount ..... ,, 54,983 2 10

Total... Rs. 88,760 8 4

Corresponding Week last year. Open 438 *Miles.*

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 51,713.
Amount ..... Rs. 28,608 5 9

MERCHANDIZE.

Amount ..... ,, 37,087 2 1

Total... Rs. 65,695 7 10

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

OPEN 167½ MILES.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 16th Nov. 1862.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 18,952.
Amount ..... Rs. 13,379 14 0

MERCHANDIZE.

Amount ..... ,, 7,676 12 2

Total... Rs. 21,056 10 2

Corresponding Week last year, Open 132½ *Miles.*

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 24,219.
Amount ..... Rs. 9,093 9 10

MERCHANDIZE.

Amount ..... ,, 2,223 6 8

Total... Rs. 11,317 0 6

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank on the 29th November 1862.

Liabilities.

Proprietors' Capital	Rs.	52,25,000
Public Deposits	,,	1,22,48,026
Other Deposits	,,	87,53,063
Bank's Notes and Bills outstanding.....	,,	6,83,737
Rest	,,	4,00,979
	Rupees...	2,73,10,805

Assets.

Government Securities.....	Rs.	12,54,765
Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities ...	,,	55,25,322
Credit Accounts on do. do. ...	,,	9,22,502
Bills discounted	,,	43,37,896
Dead Stock	,,	2,99,236
Balances with Branches and Agents ...	,,	17,03,703
Cash	Rs. 62,36,485	
Securities	,, 20,11,541	
	,,	82,48,126
Cash and Currency Notes	,,	50,19,455
	Rupees...	2,73,10,805

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 30th Nov. 1862.

BROACH.—Fine, S.E.
COCHIN.—Fair. Ther. 82.
CANNANORE.—Fair East.
GOA.—Fair, wind light from East.
GALLE.—Fine light winds. Ther. 78.
KOLAPORE.—Fair light N.E.
KURRACHEE.—Fair N.E.
MADRAS.—Fine N.E. Ther. 81.
PAUMBEN.—Fine light N.W. Ther. 81.
SURAT.—Fair day, morning and night cool.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—MONDAY, 1ST DEC. 1862.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

THE PINJRAPOOR MURDER CASE.—The prisoners Khimjee Currumchund and Suntu woman, were brought up on remand charged with the murder of Virbusa Gullapa. The depositions of two or three police constables were taken in corroboration of what has already been given, and the prisoners, after the usual caution, were committed to stand their trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

H. M'S. JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

THE following matters will be brought before the Worshipful Bench, at a General Sessions of the Peace, to be held in the Durbar Room, in the Town Hall on Friday next, the 5th day of December 1862, at 3 P. M.

1. To appoint a Chairman of the Worshipful Bench, in the room of William Crafword, Esquire, who has left Bombay.

2. A letter from Messrs. Burstall & Co. dated 23rd June 1862, requesting the Clerk to draw the attention of the Worshipful Bench, to the impropriety of forcing the consumers of Vehar Water to purchase meters which cost Rs. 48 each and upwards or to pay the equivalent in an additional monthly tax.

3. A letter from Mr. Deputy Secretary Bayley, dated 11th September 1862, transmitting for the opinion of Her Majesty's Bench of Justices a copy of the correspondence regarding the advisability of making the Provisions of local Act No. 2 of 1862, applicable to the Municipality, Bombay.

4. A letter from Mr. Secretary Rivers, No. 6113, dated 22nd November 1862, forwarding for the information of Her Majesty's Bench of Justices printed copy of a Resolution passed by Government on that day and of a minute by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, dated 18th June last on the subject of the Western Ramparts of the Fort of Bombay, and requesting the Bench of Justices to be good enough to appoint two Gentlemen to represent them on the consultative Committee.

5. Two Gentlemen to serve on the above Committee will be appointed at this Meeting.

MINUTES OF MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS ON WATERING, SCAVENGING, &c.

MR. FORJETT'S MINUTE.

I am not aware if Major Curtis has perused the papers connected with my proposal for departmental watering and scavenging, in supercession of the practice of having those works performed by contract.

Mr. Hutchinson, however, will remember the strenuous opposition it met with when brought forward; the succession of lengthy minutes which followed the proposal; the reports, estimates, and opinions called for from the Surveyor; and the very narrow escape it encountered of being finally set aside, to be only remembered and spoken of probably as an ill-digested attempt at innovation on the time-honored practice of executing the works of the Municipality by contract.

Such a result would have brought about my withdrawal from the Municipal Office; but at this conjuncture I am thankful to state, Mr. Hutchinson expressed an opinion that my scheme "should have a trial" and I was enabled to undertake the performance of the works departmentally.

I have now the pleasure of placing before the Board the result of the operation for one year.

The following is a statement of cost of scavenging for two years, one year under the contract, the other year under the departmental system, it exhibits in juxta-position the expenditure per month for each year:—

1861.	Partly by contract and partly by the Surveyor. Rs.	a.	p.	By myself. Rs.	a.	p.
September	5,000	0	0	676	0	5
October	6,000	0	0	1,669	13	3
November	6,000	0	0	1,952	3	6
December	6,000	0	0	1,902	11	0
1862.						
January	6,000	0	0	1,966	12	5
February	6 000	0	0	1,836	5	7
March	6,259	5	3	2,136	2	11
April	6,539	9	10	2,203	13	8
May	5,464	15	10	2,166	12	9
June	1,823	13	0	1,550	7	3
Contingencies for hauling and arranging plant, &c.	*	.....		633	11	11
Rupees	55,087	11	11	18,694	14	8

From this statement it will appear that there has been a saving in the watering of Rs. 36,392-13-3 which, and the saving in scavenging of Rupees 55,466-5-11, brings up the total amount of saving during the year to Rupees 91,859-3-2.

The cost of the plant to carry on the work, on the other hand, amounted to Rupees 48,989-8-6, of this amount, the principal items are on account of stand pipe sheds, scavenging and watering costs, and the purchase of bullocks, which amount respectively to Rupees 9,991-2-0, Rupees 16,820-10-5, Rupees 14,749-3-1, and Rs. 6,906-8-0 making a total of Rupees 48,467-7-6.

The stand pipes will probably last for 25 years, the sheds for probably 15 years with the usual annual repairs; but the carts and bullocks, the work done being hard and the wear and tear to which they are subjected by no means inconsiderable will suffer deterioration to the extent say of twenty per cent. or Rupees 9,797-14-6 per annum.

The above amount of annual outlay, I feel confident, will be fully sufficient to maintain the plant in a state of progressive renewal and complete efficiency.

The addition to the number of our roads and the present enhanced price of gram and grass will somewhat increase the charges for watering and scavenging of the current year; but under the most unfavorable circumstances, the Municipal expenditure on the above amount, ought not, and will not, I think, exceed Rupees 77,500-0-0 per annum.

The measures carried out in connection with the Vehar Water Works for watering the roads has no doubt prominently conduced to reduce the charge on account of watering, but if I could have anticipated that the cost of the plant in connection with that arrangement would have been what it afterwards proved to be, I should have taken measures unconnected with Vehar Water and the Water Works, that would have afforded quite as ready a facility for obtaining water as at present, and have completed my arrangement, if not within the amount of the present outlay, certainly within a sum not far exceeding it.

My colleagues are of course aware that the fair weather repairs for the last season have been carried on under my superintendence. The reasons for my undertaking this duty are stated in my minute dated 25th September 1861. As therein set forth, my attention was attracted to what seemed to me to be an exceedingly large outlay of public money for the repairs executed during a single season.

The cost inclusive of materials purchased amounted to Rupees 21,745-10-9, and I was of opinion that they ought to be done for less than half the amount after the work was made over to me by the Board, the Surveyor sent in a report that by careful and unremitting attention and a judicious distribution of materials during the three previous years, the roads and streets had been brought into such a state that the fair weather repairs during the season I had charge of them ought not to cost more than from Rupees 300 to Rs. 500 per mensem; under my superintendence, however, the expenditure has been Rs. 6,546 9 0

Cost of previous season	,,	21,745	10 9
Saving.....	,,	15,199	1 9

If the Surveyor will pledge himself not to exceed, during the next season, the sum I have expended in fair weather repair during the past season and engage to keep the roads in the state in which I have kept them, I shall be most happy to relinquish the charge of the repairs to him.

By the transfer of the scavenging and watering to me a permanent reduction in the establishment of the Surveyor has been effected to the extent of Rupees 476 per mensem.

The aggregate of the savings effected as above shown is—

In scavenging	Rs.	55,466	5 11
In watering	,,	36,392	13 3
In fair weather repairs	,,	15,199	1 9
In reduction in Surveyor's establishment per month Rupees 476 per annum.....	,,	5,712	0 0
Total...	Rs.	1,12,770	4 11

From this sum may be deducted deterioration of plant to the extent of one-fifth of total value Rupees 9,797-14-6.

This gives a balance net saving Rs, 1,02,972-6-5 which my colleagues, I am sure, will consider satisfactory.

MR. HUTCHINSON'S MINUTE.

It is not necessary for me to enter upon any explanation here of the reasons which influenced Captain Trevor especially and myself in considering that the introduction of Mr. Forjett's scheme would not be desirable. Captain Trevor has stated his objections in writing, and no one, I think, who will take the trouble to read his minutes, on the subject, will say that his reasons for objecting were not sound or good.

2. I will now, without remarking further upon the first portion of Mr. Forjett's minute, briefly offer my observations upon the chief points in the minute.

3. The works under the two heads of scavenging and watering must be kept quite distinct, in any investigation of the saving effected by Mr. Forjett, as the saving under each head depends on separate causes, that of scavenging, resting chiefly on Police management, or rather assistance, that of watering on the unlimited use of Vehar water.

4. Mr. Forjett shows that the work of scavenging during the past year, has been performed for Rupees 55,466-5-10, less than the expense incurred during the previous year. On referring to the statement contained in his minute, showing the cost of scavenging between the last and the previous year, it will be seen, that during April, May, and June, of 1861, the cost far exceeded that of the previous months. I am not aware whether Mr. Forjett made any enquiry regarding the cause of the increased cost during those months, but as I know that about Rupees 11,000 were expended upon "extraordinary works," though under the head of scavenging, and on account of rates, for certain reasons, far beyond those usually demanded, this item cannot fairly be charged to the expense of scavenging for that year.

5. Then, again, the expense of cleaning open drains, which work comes under the head of scavenging has been greatly lessened by the use of Vehar water. The process of flushing, it must be remembered, was introduced by the Commissioners upon the suggestion of Major Curtis, only since the work was performed departmentally. The saving effected, by this means, will amount to probably about Rupees 5,000 per annum.

6. However, these are small matters, for, by far the largest part of the saving shown is due to Police management. It may be said that only those Policemen specially told off to the work, interfere with Municipal affairs; but as these men are all the superior officers of the force, it is clear that they have strong motives to enforce the assistance of their immediate subordinates, and that they do this freely, there can be no doubt whatever. With a Policeman at the corner of every street, interested in standing well with his Havildar or his Jemedar, it is manifest that the scavenging people can be kept up to their work,—that the Commissioners get a fair day's work from each man and bullock in their employment,—and that the saving over the old system may be expected to be, as it is, large. The whole influence of the Police, also, is now exerted in pressure on householders, as regards the throwing of rubbish, &c., into the streets, and nuisances committed. This was never the case before the Superintendent of Police became President of this Board, and is not likely to be the case under any other President. Such a change of Presidents, in my opinion, would make all or nearly all the difference between the present, and the expenditure under former years; for the Municipal Commissioners never had any assistance whatever from the Police formerly, who are now actively employed in carrying out directly or indirectly Mr. Forjett's reforms.

7. I am referring to these matters and I am forced to do so, because Mr. Forjett in his minute omits to give any explanation of the manner in which his great saving has been made, and without some explanation of this sort, the public, to whom these papers will probably be of interest, will be led to infer that all former Commissioners have been wanting in care, for the public interest.

8. It may be added too, that this new system has been a year only on trial and that all the people engaged on it, from the present very active and intelligent Superintendent (Rowjee Soubedar), downwards have been making the most strenuous exertions in order to ensure a result as favorable as possible. Whether this high pressure can be kept up, remains to be seen.

9. There are other minor reasons which go to make up the general cause of this large saving, but I need not refer to them at length.

10. However, a saving has been made, and the public will, of course, derive the benefit, and Mr Forjett, by bringing to bear on this item of expenditure the direct and indirect aid of a large number of Police has certainly found the first solution of the important problem how to effect a saving on this head.

11. As to the manner in which the work has been performed I shall say nothing, especially as Mr. Forjett has confined his remarks simply to the question of expense under the two systems.

12. In respect to the watering, the saving shown under this head is due chiefly to the free use of Vehar water, and Mr. Forjett admits that the use of Vehar water, has prominently conduced to reduce the charge on account of watering. Vehar water was not available for watering the roads until the departmental system came into operation, and I believe that by having Vehar water at our disposal Mr. Forjett has been saved an additional expense of about 22,500 Rupees. I do not put down this amount without having gone into former accounts. If this sum were added, therefore, to the cost it will reduce the saving from Rs. 36,392-12-2 to Rs. 13,492-12-2.

13. All that I have to say in regard to the fair weather repairs to the roads is, that the saving has been effected by the work not having been properly performed.

14. In conclusion, I beg to say, that I have undertaken the perhaps invidious office of making most of the foregoing remarks in justice to the former Commissioners and the Board's officers; at the same time I cannot deny and I gladly admit that much praise is due to Mr. Forjett, and that he is deserving of the thanks of the community for having brought in Police aid to bear upon the execution of the works under notice, and thereby effecting a large saving to the Municipal fund.

MAJOR CURTIS' MINUTE.

Undoubtedly Mr. Forjett has effected a saving to which his own enterprise and active exertion have contributed not a little and for which he deserves the best thanks of the community at large, but he omits details that might prove interesting in showing us how the saving has been effected, and by what agency the work has been chiefly superintended.

2. In the tabular statements, for both scavenging and watering, it is not stated for what year the contract and Surveyor system is taken for comparison with the "By myself" operations for 1861-62, no allusion is made to either labour or material, which items in detail to make the comparison perfect are absolutely necessary. The cost of metal for fair weather repairs under both systems might be favorably contrasted, but then Mr. Hutchinson briefly observes, that the saving here has been effected by the work not having been properly performed, and I am not prepared to refute that statement; the complaints against the roads all over the Island this year have been both loud and numerous, more so than usual I believe; and no doubt want of metal has been the cause. Metal is expensive, but I doubt the economy except on paper for a month or so of not having plenty and laying down plenty when wanted merely to show less monthly expenditure. An Irishman once complained that just as he had nearly taught his horse to live upon nothing the ungrateful brute died, and want of nourishment has not improved our roads. They like horses are of no use without mettle.

3. The cost of superintendence is omitted altogether, and the nature of it; for, not only should the pay of Subedars, Havildars and Peons of the Police force be added to the expense of repairs and scavenging, but also, as Mr. Hutchinson has remarked, their extraordinary powers to extract the largest amount of work out of the smallest number of coolies or bullocks. Ten men under Police supervision will do double the work of twenty men not so supervised. The comparison in labour therefore may be set down in favor of Mr. Forjett's "By myself" operations as four to one both in repairs and scavenging.

4. With regard to scavenging, I think, the money saved, if any, (perhaps Mr. Hutchinson's 13th para. applies here also) is worse than wasted. The thoroughfares and districts which I inspected in the early part of this year were in a very unsatisfactory state, and I commented severely on it at the time, it was trying to save money at the expense of the health of thousands of poor creatures who had no power to help themselves. Districts unfrequented by the magnates of the land appeared totally neglected, stinking cesspools, foul stopped up drains, or none at all were the rule there, and yet people wondered at the bad smells in the Town. I did not. I wonder they were not worse.

5. In the watering department the cost of new carts, bullocks, and their feeding servants, stand pipes, water rates, an item omitted in Mr. Forjett's "By myself" abstracts, should all be shown separately and clearly, taking also into consideration the immense advantages derived, both in time and labor, from the increased number of points of water supply since Vehar water has been introduced, compared with the distances and difficulties attendant on the water supply formerly. I say then that each cart having now only half the distance to travel for its supply, may effect double the amount of watering, and therefore the comparison again becomes in favor of the "By myself,"—no, the Vehar improved facility, system as four to one, and even then I do not think the public have been so well served as they ought to have been.

6. I admit that the road-making, rolling, repairing, watering, and scavenging, has been generally pretty good as far as the upper ten thousand are concerned, but for the rest of the community I repeat what I have both said and written before, all those arrangements have been about as bad as they possibly could be, and in some instances neglected altogether.

7. I do not wish to depreciate the value of Mr. Forjett's labours; on the contrary, considering all the occupation he must find in attending to his Police duties, and the very little time he must consequently have to spare in order to superintend all he undertakes to do for the Municipality, he deserves much credit, but if his object has been saving money, I object to it. We are paid to save the Town and its inhabitants, rich and poor, from dirt, and filth, and maintain high-ways and by-ways in thorough order and repair, to improve the Town and the health of the inhabitants by all means in our power, and we shall never accomplish either one thing or the other by saving money where it ought to be freely expended, and we shall not have done our duty until we can show that money has been as freely expended in doing good to, and improving one part of the Town or one class of people, as it has been in benefiting the other part and their classes.

8. I write as I think, freely and independently, on all subjects, sorry of course, if I offend any body, but nevertheless what a sense of duty dictates that I must follow. In great public measures such as Mr. Forjett now minutes and reports upon I have an inherent horror of saving, somebody must suffer in the end. To effect part of this saving some of the Police force have been called in to do duties not exactly in accordance with the terms under which they joined the force, and certainly in excess of their legitimate duties, therefore they suffer. If for their labours the Municipality have to pay wages, then still the public suffers by being deprived of the services and protection of men originally enlisted as their guardians, and Government suffers by having to pay men whose time and energies are devoted to others. The Municipal Commissioners suffer in reputation, as not being able to perform an important part of their bounden duty, without the assistance of the Police, which is likely to be withheld the moment Mr. Forjett retires. And supposing there to be much truth wrapped up in a very small parcel, Mr. Hutchinson's 13 paras. unfolds a tale by which the public have already suffered, and will continue to suffer, until we learn better economy.

9. I should like very much to see Mr. Forjett's tabular statements dissected, the gross monthly amounts divided into two distinct heads of labour and material, distinguishing particularly the labour rendered by the Police, their pay derived from the Municipality, whether temporary or permanent, what they receive likewise as belonging to the Police from Government, how many men of the force are called upon for assistance who are unpaid; then in materials, cost of carts, animals, forage and quantity, metal with its quantity and where procured, rollers and their repairs, water carts, stand pipes, cost of laying pipes, if any, or erecting machinery if any, to aid in the watering operations, building sheds, &c. &c., and repairs to each.

10. Also what credit has been given to the old system for the value of material, and cattle stores, sheds, and other miscellaneous articles, transferred to Mr. Forjett to work out his system, has this value appeared on the debit side of his account, has the sale of old stores of any description, or of cattle or sheds, or rollers, stones and iron beam, been credited to the old system as an effect to expenditure.

11. I have nothing more to say until these details are correctly given.

FARTHER MINUTE BY MR. FORJETT.

The style and temper of Mr. Hutchinson's and Major Curtis' minutes, render it necessary that I should notice them in greater detail than I would otherwise have thought called for.

2. The former asserts that the saving in scavenging has been effected by the services of the *whole body of Police* being made available in superintending the workmen; the latter re-echoes the sentiment, and super-adds that the Police are made to do duties not in accordance with the terms of their service, and that the public suffers thereby, in being deprived of the protection of men enlisted as their guardians.

3. If Mr. Hutchinson and Major Curtis had taken the trouble to enquire into the state of matters before penning their minutes, the error of indulging in assumptions so broadcast and gratuitous would have been at once manifest.

4. The system under which the scavenging operations are carried on is, that to each cart is attached a gang of four men and two women, and these are made strictly responsible for the cleanliness of a certain extent of road or street, the limits of which were determined by superintending the work of each gang, and timing the operations with watch in hand.

5. Mr. Hutchinson and Major Curtis will probably laugh at the idea of the responsibility imposed on these gangs; but it is a fact, of which they might have acquainted themselves by enquiry, and the momentum that ensures a due performance of the work allotted to each gang is payment *punctually, and to the full* of the wages of each individual.

6. Of course I need not state for the information of my colleagues that there are no middlemen as under the contract system to circumvent the Board and the Surveyor, by furtive pleas to obtain high rates, and to defraud the labourer of his hard-earned legitimate dues, and to charge for work that was never performed or indifferently executed.

7. At the time Mr. Wilkinson gave up the contract, his establishments were not only defrauded of two months pay, but the scavenging had been so badly performed as to render a large outlay of Municipal fund necessary to place the Town in a state of cleanliness.

8. Major Curtis has not been long in the Board, but Mr. Hutchinson will remember the frauds regarding the night soil carts. A certain contract number were paid for by the Board, while only half or two-thirds of that number were employed.

9. He will remember also instances in which work taken by one contractor was sublet and again sublet, and the last item forming a ridiculous contract with the amount to be paid by the Municipality, and that instances of such practice were only brought to the knowledge of the Board by accident, or by the commendable obtrusiveness of one Ahmed Shaik Kubbay, or other individual.

10. In the course of the metalling of the roads during the *present monsoon*, even, the contracts on the average for 60,000 cart loads of metal was 14½ annas per 10 cubic feet, and at that rate the contractors were paid .....Rs. 54,375
They however sublet it at 13as. per 13 cubic feet and paid the sub-contractors ..... ,, 37,500

Difference..... ,, 16,875

The contract for spreading the metal was taken by Manockjee at 5¼ annas per 10 cubic feet and he was paid .....Rs. 19,600
But he sublet it at 15 feet for 5¼ annas and paid the sub-contractor..... ,, 12,600

Difference..... ,, 7,000

Thus in two items, above, the loss to the Municipal funds has been..... ,, 23,875

11. I need not remind Mr. Hutchinson and Major Curtis that when the Surveyor's application for sanction to invite tenders was before the Board, that I pressed upon their attention the necessity of undertaking the work of monsoon road repairs departmentally. With what result I need not add.

12. I have deemed it necessary to enter into so much detail to show that it is only under the meretricious system of contracts, that extraordinary supervision is necessary, in securing from workmen and carts the full amount of labour they are required.

13. Under the departmental system, or I should rather say under the so-called "By myself" system, the supervising officers find it by no means necessary to resort to any coercive exercise of authority.

14. At the time I undertook the scavenging of Bombay, a large number of mookaddums and supervisors who served under the contract system were thrown out of employ, and I could have selected from among them, the officers I required; but the change I was about to introduce was a novel one; it was undertaken under the most strenuous opposition, much I was aware would depend on giving it a fair start, and I could not but foresee that the men of the old school would be actuated by party feelings and influences, and that instead of aiding in the work of reform, they would clog and obstruct it. I thought it advisable, therefore, to give the preference to Policemen supervisors.

15. From each of the Police divisions the 2nd class Jemedar or Duffedar, who is a night duty man, and a Havildar and Naique, who are day duty men, were selected to look after the gangs employed in scavenging.

16. The former officers, *before* being appointed generally went their rounds, within their sections to see that "all was well" up to 7 A.M. and were relieved at that hour. They now combine Police with Municipal duty up to 7 o'clock, and perform Municipal work *for one and half hour more* and generally go home at 8-30 o'clock. The business of the day duty men is to be on the move in their sections the whole day, and in doing so, combine Municipal with Police duty while the gangs are at work, and leave at six in the evening by which hour the scavenging work is brought to a close for the day.

17. Besides the above *no other Policeman has anything to do with the scavenging*, and takes no part whatever in it, and I *challenge* contradiction.

18. The Municipal pay drawn by the Policemen so employed

52. I have confined myself in this minute to the most leading facts in connection with subjects under discussion. Such other information called for by Major Curtis is to be found on the office records, and are as accessible to him as they are to me. C. FORJETT.

29th October 1862.

MY DEAR MR. FORJETT,—In compliance with your request to furnish you with my opinion of the sanitory state of Bombay as compared to what it was before you were appointed President of the Municipal Commission, I have great pleasure in stating that the work of scavenging and watering the roads is generally better performed now than it was ever before.

There is scarcely a part of the Island that I have not been called upon to visit daily, in the course of my professional avocations for the last twelve years, and the change which has been effected in the general cleanliness of the Town and Fort is not only obvious, but the native public of Bombay owes a debt of gratitude to you for reforming or rather doing away with the old scavenging department, which was at once ineffective, corrupt, and oppressive. I feel myself justified in using these strong expressions as the complaints brought to my notice by respectable persons were numerous and frequent, I was so dissatisfied with it that I induced the late Dr. Buist, and Dr. Lowndes of the Grant Medical College, to visit some of the most dirty and most thickly inhabited portions of the Town. We then found gullies knee-deep full of night-soil and other nuisances, which it is scarcely necessary to enumerate. The sweepers now conduct themselves far better, and people are not troubled with vexatious and annoying summonses and fines on account of dirt allowed to be collected by the scavenging department in collusion with the sweepers. A petition drafted by me, and embodying these and other complaints was numerously signed, and presented to the late Board, but was only partially successful. I may add that you have shewn the greatest willingness and readiness to remove any nuisances, whenever they have been brought to your notice.

When cholera broke out last year, chiefly amongst the poor classes, you lost no time in visiting with me the places where the greatest havoc was committed, and the worst parts of the Town were immediately cleaned.

I must add, however, that Bombay stands in need of still greater vigilance and increased scavenging establishment, many of the nuisances can only be removed by a proper system of drainage.—Yours truly,

(Signed) BHAWOO DAJEE.

Bombay, 28th Oct., 1862.

Statement shewing the sums paid to me by the Board of Conservancy, and the sums expended by me in meeting the charges for watering ten miles of roads.

In what month.	Sums paid to me.			Sums expended by me.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Watering for two days in March and from 5th April to 10th June 1857	3,723	0	8	1,979	5	4
Keep of establishment from 11th June to 13th June 1857	.....			464	0	0
Do. do. for the month of July 1857	.....			267	9	6
Do. do. for the month of August 1857	.....			245	0	0
Do. do. from 1st to 14th Sept. 1857	.....			188	6	6
Watering from 15th to 30th Sept. 1857	1,006	6	0	215	5	3
Do. for the month of Oct. 1857.	2,004	12	5	1,300	8	3
Do. do. do. November 1857.	1,572	12	0	1,277	4	0
Do. do. do. December 1857.	3,072	5	5	1,234	10	6
Do. do. do. January 1858.	2,072	5	5	1,516	9	1
Do. do. do. February 1858.	1,873	9	0	1,357	1	3
Do. do. do. March 1858.	2,052	5	5	1,354	3	8
Do. for 2 days in April 1858.	138	15	4	92	6	4
	15,916	8	8	11,482	6	0
Saving				5,434	2	8
Total	15,916	8	8	15,916	8	8

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

PLEA SIDE OF THE LATE SUPREME COURT.

List of Causes for trial this day.

(BEFORE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

18. Framjee Bomanjee, *vs.* W. Loudon, Sheriff of Bombay.
20. Pestonjee Dossabhoy *vs.* Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas.
24. C. D. Leggatt trading, &c. *vs.*, Megjee Cullianjee trading, &c.
26. Thacker Vurjee Purshotum *vs.* Bhugwandass Soondeerjee.
28. Eduljee Cowasjee Bianey *vs.* Nowrojee Cowasjee Ashburner.
30. R. R. Calvert trading, &c. *vs.* John Tanner trading, &c.

(BEFORE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

25. J. P. Cornforth and another, &c. *vs.* Lutib Noor Mahomed.
29. Cursondass Madowdass *vs.* John Tanner.
31. W. Horsfall trading, &c. *vs.* The same.
33. Tarrachund Motteram *vs.* Mooltanee Muloonul Esurdass.
37. Ootumchund Manockchund *vs.* Thacker Vurjee Jewraz.
39. Shah Hurdore Currensey *vs.* Shah Ludah Dongarsey.

INDIAN.

POONA.

We are given to understand that the Queen of the Lacadive islands has been recently at Cannanore. Do any of our readers know the movements of this royal personage?—*Observer, Nov.* 29.

THE weather has undergone another change. Up to yesterday it was heavy and threatening, but has since cleared off, and yesterday a fresh wind blew from the south-east. We hope for a little cool weather at last.—*Id.*

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Mrs. Scott, (wife of Colonel Scott,) nearly met with a very serious accident on the night of the 25th inst., while driving by the Wakday's garden, over a small bridge which leads to Kirkee. The horses took fright and while running, tumbled down the bridge. Fortunately the pole broke and thus the carriage escaped, but one of the horses was seriously hurt.—*Id.*

BENGAL.

OURSELVES.—The inexorable requirements of legal formalities often render uncertain of issue the best arranged plans, and it was with a view to prepare our subscribers and supporters for the worst that we made the announcement, last week, of the bare possibility of this journal passing into strange hands or ceasing to exist altogether. The crisis, however, has happily been got over, and we think we may now safely apprise our constituency that permanent arrangements, now in the course of accomplishment, will enable the *Indian Empire* to be carried on very much the same as it has been heretofore, maintaining the policy, upholding the principles, and pursuing the fearless, honesty of purpose, which animated and guided the pen that originally called it into existence. Thus, in nothing essentially changed, it is to be hoped that subscribers, contributors, correspondents, and friends in general, will continue to rally round the *Indian Empire.—Indian Empire, Nov.* 19.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER 1862.

THE Council met yesterday morning at the usual hour.

Present:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, *Presiding.*
His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir R. Napier, K.C.B.
The Hon'ble H. B. Harington.
The Hon'ble W. Grey.
The Hon'ble S. Maine.
The Hon'ble C. J. Erskine.
The Hon'ble W. S. Fitzwilliam.
The Hon'ble D. Cowie.
The Hon'ble Rajah Deo Narain Singh Bahadoor.
The Hon'ble Rajah Dinkar Rao Ragonauth Moontazim Bahadoor.
The Hon'ble R. S. Ellis, C.B.
The Honble A. W. Roberts, C.B.

The Honorable Mr. Harington presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill relating to Emigration to the British Colonial Dependency of Seychelles.

The Honorable Mr. Harington introduced the Bill to amend Act XI of 1862 (to amend the Duties of Customs on Goods imported and exported by sea), and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to report in two weeks.
Motion put and carried.

Also a Bill to define the jurisdiction and to regulate the procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature in British Burmah, and to provide for the extension of certain Acts to the said Territory, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to report in six weeks.
Carried.

Also a Bill to regulate the admission of Appeals to Her Majesty in Council from certain judgments and orders in Provinces not subject to the General Regulations, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to report in six weeks.
Carried.

The Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide fort he dissolution of the Subordinate Medical Officers' Widows' and Orphans' Fund, and the distribuosen of the Funds belonging thereto, be taken into consideration.
Carried.

Also that the Bill as settled by the Select Committee be passed.
Carried.

The Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal moved that the Honorable Mr. Roberts be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to authorize the punishment of whipping in certain cases, and the Bill to enable the Government to divest itself of the management of Religious Endowments.
Carried.

The Hon. Mr. Harington moved that the Hon. Mr. Roberts be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Act X of 1859 (to amend the law relating to the Recovery of Rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal), so far as it relates to the Territories under the Government of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces; the Bill to provide for the Registration of Assurances; the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the partition of estates paying Revenue to Government in the North-Western Provinces; and the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the employment and remuneration of Peons for the service and execution of Civil Process in the Courts of the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal,

at 1 past 11 the Council adjourned until Wednesday next.—*Hurkaru, Nov.* 20.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE Council of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor met this morning as the usual hour, but in consequence of the absence of several members, the proceedings did not commence till half-past eleven. There were present—the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, presiding: the Hon'ble Ashley Eden; the Advocate General; Mr. Allen; Mr. Maitland; Rajah Pertaub Chunder Sing; Baboos Prosonocoomar Tagore and Ramapersaud Roy, and Moonshee Abdool Luteef.

Mr. Eden moved that the Bill to regulate the transport of native laborers to the districts of Assam, Cachar and Sylhet be read in Council. In doing so, the member addresssed the Council at some length in explaining the provisions of the Bill. The class of persons now employed to secure laborers would have to take out a license, for each of which a fee not exceeding Rs. 16 would be charged. The licenses to be granted by officers of Government attached to each district. It was also proposed to appoint emigration superintendents who would have control over the parties engaged in employing laborers, and these people would be obliged to provide such people as they sent out to the villages in search of laborers with badges, upon which should be inscribed the name of the place where the laborers are to be sent. He then gave a detailed account of the precautionary measures provided by the Bill for the employment of laborers, care being taken in all cases that the laborer fully understood the conditions under which he contracted to serve. The period of service not to exceed five years. Government did not intend to interfere with the rate of wages. It was thought safe to leave that matter to be settled by the employer and the laborer. In case it was found that a laborer had been brought away without the conditions being sufficiently explained to him, he was to be sent back to his village, and the travelling expenses thereby incurred to be paid by the person employing him. Sufficient provision was also made for medical attendance, and in cases of any violent disease breaking out among the coolies, prompt measures were to be taken to remove from the vessel. Commanders of steamers and flats conveying emigrants were to be responsible for the desertion of the men.

Moonshee Abdool Luteef thought the Bill was a very proper measure and one which it behoved Government to introduce, as it materially concerned the prosperity of millions of its subjects such as were induced to leave their homes to seek employment in a foreign land. He did not see why a similar Bill should not be passed with regard to coolie emigration to the colonies.

Mr. Maitland said that though it was the opinion of some gentlemen—that legislation in such a matter was not necessary; he, however, thought the Bill brought in by Mr. Eden was a wise and proper measure, and on general principles he considered it would be productive of beneficial results. With regard to the published statement attached to the Bill referring to the state of mortality among the emigrants, he believed the number of deaths was rather exaggerated. The mortality, however, at the present time he believed was a great deal less than it had before been. After referring to several passages in the published report of the Committee, Mr. Maitland observed that if the Committee had been empowered to take evidence in the same way as the Municipal Committee, a great deal more might have been elicited. He did not know who the Mr. Bennertz mentioned in the report was. There were several gentlemen in Calcutta interested in coolie emigration, who would have been most anxious to have assisted the Committee within their experience and knowledge of the subject. Among the gentlemen he might mention the name of Mr. C. B. Stewart, who had taken a very active part in the matter. He fully agreed with what fell from Moonshee Abdool Luteef as to the necessity of a similar provision being passed with reference to sea emigration. He did not see any reason why the same precautionary measures should not be taken with regard to emigration by sea. There was one very good provision in the Bill which met with his entire concurrence. It was that which provided for the wearing of a badge, with an inscription upon it of the name of the place the labourers were asked to go. It very often happened that the men were taken to Demerara instead of Bourbon or the Mauritius. He would conclude with one more remark. He believed, since the publication of the report, but was not certain as to the date, the report bearing no date, there was a good deal of further evidence on the subject forthcoming which he would suggest the Committee should avail itself of.

The Advocate General did not quite remember the circumstances, but he fell certain that no express instructions were given to the Committee as to the mode in which they were to call for evidence. Whatever evidence they took was given quite voluntarily, and he was not aware of any instructions being given to do more. With regard to the Bill, he entirely approved of its principle; with regard to its details he had not sufficient time to look into them, nor was that the proper time for him to notice them. He was glad to find that the provisions of the Bill were such that they did not interfere with the free action of the emigrants.

Mr. Eden made a few remarks in reply to those of Mr. Maitland.

The President said the Bill was one which he need not say met with his cordial support. It was a subject which was brought to his attention in a very forcible manner when he was at Cachar a short time ago, and the opinions expressed by Planters and others of the absolute necessity for such a measure were unanimous. He confessed that from the accounts he received from Assam, and from what he could gather from gentlemen interested in the subject, some such provision was very desirable, though opinions differed as to the mode in which it should be carried out. He quite agreed with the Advocate General that the Bill should not interfere on the free action of the laborer, unless it was absolutely necessary to do so. With regard to the question of applying the Bill to laborers sent beyond sea, it must be known to the Council that the subject had been taken up by the Government of India, though at present it had been relinquished. There were several reasons why such a Bill should be taken up by the Imperial Council, and he would point out what would be a defect in the present Bill. Recruiting for laborers would not only take place in Bengal, but in the N. W. Provinces, Madras, and Bombay. It was very desirable that persons connected with emigration ought to be governed by one general law, at any rate that part which related to the employment of laborers. Very great inconvenience would arise if one system was adopted in Bengal, another in Bombay, and so on in the other Presidencies. The defect alluded to was this. A Bill which would provided for the emigration of laborers in Bengal, would be adopted for the N. W. Provinces, and the Council had no power to make a rule which would be binding on the magistrates of the N. W. Provinces. No doubt the Bill to be passed by the Governor General's Council would supply the omission. But he had also no doubt that so far as the Government of the N. W. Provinces could co-operate with them, instruction would be given to the magistrates of the N. W. Provinces not to allow things to go on, unless with such checks as are provided in the present Bills.

The Bill was then read.

Mr. Eden moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Advocate General, Mr. Maitland, Baboo Prosonocoomar Tagore, Moonshee Abdool Luteef, and the mover.

The Lieutenant Governor said that he was informed by the Secretary to the Council that there was not sufficient time between that day and next Saturday to bring forward any measures, therefore he moved that the Council adjourn this day fortnight.—*Englishman, Nov.* 22.

MADRAS.

WHAT is the present population of Madras? By some (as it appears from a report submitted to Government by the Principal Inspector General, Medical Department,) it was supposed to be 700,000: but the Municipal Commissioners make if doubtful whether it exceeds 450,000. The mortality during 1860 we are told was remarkable, the registered deaths amounting to 13,498. It is evident that the year 1860 was an unhealthy year. But we have reason to know from the mortuary register of the Municipal Commissioners for 1860, up to this month, that the deaths reported are above 1,200 per month; and these casualties are chiefly owing to cholera. The scourge is still raging in the densely populated streets of the Black Town, notwithstanding the change in the weather. What is the cause of this alarming mortality?

We are inclined to believe that it is from malaria engendered by the drains. It is impossible to take a walk or ride through the native streets without experiencing a nausea from the suffocating exhalations escaping from uncharged drains. When shall we be able to effect a plan by which the sewers shall be flushed, and the accumulating filth be rapidly washed into the sea?—*Carnatic Telegraph, Nov.* 26.

MR. H. R. P. Carter informs the Chief Engineer Mr. W. G. Smart of the Railway, that an attempt had been made to murder one of the Railway Coniecopolays at the village of Malacanour. He was shot in his right arm, the ball taking a downward course passing through the flesh of the last rib. A reward has been offered for the detection of the assasin of Rs. 100 by Mr. Carter; at least we think he means the *intending murderer*, when he says—"any one implicated in the attempt" and a detecting individual and not a Magistrate or Judge is to receive the reward "on conviction" of the "implicated" felon.

Mr. Carter has found out that "each village has from 60 to 100 guns, and as there are no wild animals against whose attacks fire arms are required," he would have the Government put the Arms Act in force in the District, to save the Railway powder for blasting rocks from being stolen.

The Government refer the attempted murder case to the Magistrates of North Arcot and Salem; and request the said Magistrates to report on the correctness or otherwise of Mr. Carter's statement, that "each village has from 60 to 100 guns."—*Id.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

THE return to Lucknow from on leave of absence of Colonel Riddell, Royal Artillery, having displaced Lieutenant Colonel Money in the command of the Artillery Division in Oudh, that officer has been appointed by the Commander-in-Chief to the command of the 5th Brigade Horse Battery at Umballa. Col. Money is an old and meritorious officer, one who has served for more than a quarter of a century in what was once the finest Artillery in the world,—namely, the H. E. I. Company's Artillery: and we doubt not that the Government will bear him, and all such men like him—full of intelligence and manly vigour—always in mind.—*Oudh Gazette, Nov.* 26.

MR. WINGFIELD, we observe, has returned to his post in Oude. How Mr. Yule is to be provided for does not appear. The Hon'ble E. Drummond, Accountant General, is spoken of as not unlikely to succeed Mr. Edmonstone.—*Delhi Gazette, Nov.* 22.

A LETTER of the 17th from Palee Rajpootana, says:—The rain all over this part of the country has been heavier than known for forty years, and the sickness in consequence very great; prevailing ailments, fever and ague.—*Id.*

A LETTER from Secundrabad of the 10th, tells us that the officers and men of the 17th Lancers have subscribed Rs. 1,200, the 18th Royal Irish upwards of 900, and the 1st Royals upwards of 600 rupees for the Lancashire Fund, and other corps in the presidency in proportion. Our correspondent adds, "I hear the 74th Highlanders at Bellary have raised 1,000 rupees, so you see we wish to do our best in this benighted presidency."—*Id.*

THE Government are going to get out Ice Machines, as says the *Hurkaru*, quoted in our Summary. Ice is to be manufactured in large quantities. At Lucknow the manufacture is to be entrusted to Captain Chamberlain, the Superindent of Thuggee. We feel some curiosity to know the principle on which ice manufacturing is connected with the Thuggee department, which will henceforth have to designated, "Department for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee and the manufacture of ice."—*Delhi Gazette, Nov.* 25.

COCHIN.

A PASSENGER, who came Overland, arriving at Bombay by the last Steamer, give a most favorable report of the new French line of the Steamers the *Messageries Imperiales*. The Steamer belonging to that line, which left Marseilles a day before the P. & O. boat, only took 5 days and 1 hour to Alexandria—whilst the English Steamer occupied 6 days and 6 hours, in doing the same distance.

It has generally been supposed, that there was an understanding between the two Companies, that the rates of passage were to remain intact. The public will however, be glad to learn, that such is not the case, as the *Messageries Imperiales haes* lowered their rates, which, no doubt, will prove a great boon to many.—*Courier, Nov.* 22.

SIND.

Lieut. Candy, R. A., has been appointed to act as Interpreter to the 3-21 Battery Royal Artillery, at this station, subject to confirmation.—*Our Paper, Nov.* 18.

Major F. J. Goldsmid to be Collector of Kurrachee.

Mr. H. N. B. Erskine to be Assistant Commissioner in Sind and to act as Collector of Kurrachee during Major Goldsmid's absence on sick leave.

Lieutenant Colonel Lewis Pelly has been appointed to act as Political Resident at Bushire for the Persian Gulf, during the absence of Captain Jones, I. N., or until further orders.

Captain H. F. Disbrowe has been appointed to act as British Agent at Muscat during Major Malcolm Green's employment at Khelat, or until further orders.

The Officers below named assumed charge of their respective appointments on the date specified opposite their names:—Mr. J. Howe, Conservator and Registrar, River Indus, on the 15th Sept. 1862: Mr. A. Harrison, Assistant Conservator, Lower Division, on the 25th Sept. 1862; Mr. E. S. Neale, Assistant Conservator, Upper Division, on the 25th Oct., 1862.

Major M. S. Green, C.B., resumed charge of his duties as acting Political Agent at the court of His Highness the Khan of Khelat, on the 28th Oct., 1862.—*Id.*

Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c.

THE RIGHT THING AT LAST.—GOOD BEER IN BOMBAY. BASS' BEST EAST INDIA PALE ALE, ex *City of Carlisle*, in splendid condition, guaranteed, Rs. 9 per dozen, at MCCORMICK & Co.; 15, Apollo Street.
Cheeses and Hams 14 annas per lb.
Porter and Stout will be landed in a few days.

BEAUJOLAIS WINE.—A light sound BURGUNDY, price reduced to Rs. 15 per dozen. Apply to MR. CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.—BUCK, PENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT. BARTON & GUESTIER, BEYCHEVELLE CLARET, and RUINART PERE, and FILS CHAMPAGNE, just arrived.
MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.
Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
Bombay, 6th May 1861.

JUST RECEIVED.—Messrs. GRAHAM & Co.'s Port. A Consignment of the above, much superior to the usual quality, has just been landed from ship *Flower of the Forest.*
The brands are—
Crown—very rich and fruity.
EXmo—very fine, old, and mellow.
This Wine can be purchased only from Messrs. Jewanjee Eduljee's Sons, Medow Street, to whom all orders should be addressed.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.—CHILLINGWORTH'S CROWN WINES.—Just received ex *Gloriana.*

The Undersigned respectfully beg to call the attention of their Customers, Military Messes in Bombay, Bengal, and Madras, and the public in general at the Presidency and at Outstations, to their stock of really first-rate Crown Wines, from the well-knowa Firm of Messrs. Chillingworth and Sons, consisting of Pale and Golden Sherries, and Port in quarts and pints. Also superior Pale and Golden Sherry bottled in Bombay. The superior quality of the Wines is guaranteed.
JEWAJEE RUTTONJEE'S SONS,
Apollo Street.

ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned. The following received from Messrs. J. COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.
PORT in Case containing..... 3 Dozen (Quarts.
Do. in Case containing..... 2 " (Pints.)
OLD TOM in Cases containing.. 1 "
WHISKEY in Case containing. 1 "
W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.—The following superior WINES—

Sparkling Moselle in Cases of	1	Dozen	Quarts.
Ditto	ditto	2	Pints.
Sparkling Hock	ditto	1	Quarts.
Ditto	ditto	2	Pints.
Roedesheim	ditto	2	do.

Apply to S. BURSTALL & Co.

FOR SALE.—GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE. Large supplies from Messrs. F. GIESLER & Co. of London, expected immediately; orders for which will be registered by
W. NICOL & Co.

ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—
Block and Grey's Claret in Case containing 1 doz. each.
Giesler's Moselle in Case containing..... 1 " "
Do. Brandy in Case containing..... 1 " "
Do. Eau de Cologne in Box containing 4 " "
W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE—

BURGANDY WINES.	Rs.	LIQUEURS.	Rs.
Hermitage, qts.	30	Anizette	30
St. George "	28	Crème de Cretis	22
Chambertin "	20	BRANDIES.	Rs.
Do. Pints.	11	Delbruck Fils old	32
Clos. Vougeot qts.	18	Cognac	32
Do. Pints.	10	Craritte Dupont's do	25
CLARETS.	Rs.	Castillon's do	28
		CORDIALS.	Rs.
Léoville, qts.	30	Raspberry	20
Chateau Margaux	22	Cherry Cordial	20
Sauterne	22	Whiskey	21
SHERRY.	Rs.	Old Tom, by Booth	18
Old Golden	22	GINGER WINE, by John Grabbie	20
Brown	20	GERMAN ABSINTHE	18

N. B.—To close an Account. Messrs. Delbruck Fils, "St. Estophe" Claret sold hitherto at Rs. 24, reduced to Rs. 18 per dozen. Apply to
ALBERT VINAY.
5, Forbes Street.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

[From 27th October 1862, and until further notice.]

TIME TABLE,

SHOWING THE TIME ABOUT WHICH THE TRAINS MAY BE EXPECTED TO ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE SEVERAL STATIONS

NOTICE.—Bombay time is kept at all Stations on the Railway. The Doors of the Booking Offices will be closed five minutes earlier than the times mentioned in the following Tables, after which no person can be admitted. To insure personal Luggage being booked to be forwarded by Passenger Trains, it must be delivered at the Stations at least fifteen minutes earlier than the times mentioned.

DOWN TRAINS.

Distances Miles.	STATIONS.	Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only	Week days only	Week days only	Week days only	Week days only	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
		A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.		P.M.
	BOMBAY ..... Dep.	9 0	9 0	7 45	8 0	2 30	5 25	5 35	8 45	10 0	...	2 30
2½	Byculla ..... "	9 22	9 20	8 0	8 22	2 45	5 57	5 55	9 0	10 23	...	2 45
5½	Dadur ..... "	...	...	8 13	8 35	...	5 45	...	9 13	...	...	2 56
8	MAHIM ..... Arr.	...	...	8 22	...	...	6 0	...	9 22	...	...	3 10
2½	COORLA ..... Dep.	9 45	9 38	...	8 50	...	...	6 20	...	10 45	...	...
16½	Bhandoop ..... "	...	...	...	9 15	...	...	6 50	...	11 12	...	...
20½	Tannah ..... "	10 27	10 10	...	9 33	3 31	...	7 20	...	11 30	...	...
33½	CALLIAN ..... Arr.	11 5	10 43	...	10 10	4 5	...	8 15	...	12 5	...	...
	CALLIAN ..... Dep.	...	10 55	...	10 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Titwalla ..... "	...	11 20	...	10 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49½	Wassind ..... "	...	11 50	...	11 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58½	Shapoor ..... "	...	12 3	...	11 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66½	Khurdee ..... "	...	12 45	...	12 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	KUSSARAH ..... Arr.	...	1 20	...	12 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

THULL GHAUT 11¼ MILES.

	EGUTPOORA ... Dep.	...	6 30	...	P.M. 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99½	Nandore ..... "	...	7 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
106½	Deolalee for Nassick ... "	...	8 10	...	7 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
126	Niphar ..... "	...	9 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
136½	Lassulgaon ... "	...	9 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
152	Munmar ..... "	...	10 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
167½	Nandgaum ... "	...	11 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
193½	Chalisgaum ... "	...	1 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
205½	Kujgaum ..... "	...	2 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
221½	Pachora ..... "	...	3 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
237½	Mussawud..... "	...	4 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
250½	JULGAUM ..... Arr.	...	5 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		A. M.	P. M.									
	CALLIAN ..... Dep.	11 12	10 50	...	...	4 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
41½	Budlapoor..... "	11 40	11 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53½	Narel..... "	12 25	12 0	...	...	5 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
66½	Tillowlee ..... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	CAMPOOLEE ... Arr.	1 15	12 45	...	...	5 50	...	...	...	...	...	...

BHORE GHAUT 6 MILES.

Miles.	STATIONS.	Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only	Week days only	Week days only	Week days only	Week days only	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
		P.M.	A.M.			P.M.						
	KHANDALLA ... Dep.	4 15	4 0	...	...	8 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
73½	Lanowlee ..... "	4 35	4 20	...	...	8 40	...	...	...	...	...	...
83	Kirkulla ..... "	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
91½	Tullingaum..... "	5 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
109	Kirkee ..... "	6 25	6 15	...	...	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
112½	POONA ..... Arr.	6 40	6 25	...	...	10 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
	POONA ..... Dep.	...	7 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130½	Corocles ..... "	...	8 27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
146½	Khirgaum ..... "	...	9 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
132½	Paton..... "	...	9 42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
177	Decksal ..... "	...	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
183½	Poomulwaree ... "	...	11 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
206½	Jehwoor ..... "	...	12 38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
216½	Kelin..... "	...	1 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
227½	Barsee Road... "	...	1 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
237½	Marheh ..... "	...	2 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
255½	Mohol ..... "	...	3 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
270½	SHOLAPORE ... Arr.	...	4 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

UP TRAINS.

Distance Miles.	STATIONS.	Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only	Week days only	Week days only	Week days only	Week days only	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
		Noon.									
	SHOLAPORE ..... Dep.	12 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
201	Mohol ..... "	1 28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
220	Marheh ..... "	2 26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
482	Barsee Road .... "	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Keim ..... "	3 36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	Jehwoor ..... "	4 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
273	Poomulwaree ... "	5 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
292	Decksal ..... "	5 49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1234	Patas ..... "	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
180	Kheirgaum ..... "	7 27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
146	Dorcolee ..... "	8 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1634	POONA ..... Arr.	9 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		P.M.	A.M.								
	POONA ..... Dep.	9 50	9 0	2 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
167½	Kirkee ..... "	10 5	9 29	2 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
184½	Tulligaum..... "	...	10 20	3 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
194½	Kirkulla ..... "	...	10 55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
202½	Lanowlee ..... "	11 53	11 23	4 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
295½	KHANDALLA ..... Arr.	12 8	11 38	4 55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

BHORE GHAUT 6 MILES.

STATIONS.	Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only	Week days only	Week days only	Week days only	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.					
CAMPOOLEE ..... Dep.	3 15	2 0	7 10	...	...	...	...	...
209½ Tillowlee ..... "	...	2 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
222½ Narel..... "	4 10	3 5	7 54	...	...	...	...	...
234½ Budlapoor ..... "	4 45	3 45	...	...	...	...	...	...
243 CALLIAN ..... Arr.	5 13	4 7	8 45	...	...	...	...	...
			A.M.	A.M.				
JULGAUM ..... Dep.	...	...	11 45	...	...	...	...	...
13 Mussawud ..... "	...	...	12 35	...	...	...	...	...
29½ Pachora ..... "	...	...	1 35	...	...	...	...	...
45½ Kujgaum ..... "	...	...	2 40	...	...	...	...	...
57½ Chalisgaum ..... "	...	...	3 35	...	...	...	...	...
77½ Nandgaum ..... "